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U. S. Army Military History Institute

REPORT

OF

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THE GENERAL BOARD

UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

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OF E.O. 10501
BY RAKES ON 2258088

STUDY OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

VOLUME III

U.S. Army. Forces in the the European Theater. General Board.

PROPERTY OF US ARMY

UNCLASSIFIED

G-1 SECTION

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STUDY NUMBER 11

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

Due to the haste in the final completion of this study imposed by the necessity of completing the work of the General Board within the time limit set, it was impracticable to accomplish the usual exact proof reading and final revision of the text required, to eliminate typographical errors, omissions, minor discrepancies and occasional reiteration of the same thought in different parts of the study. Such discrepancies as are present are not believed to change or obscure the meaning intended by the Board, and their complete elimination is not considered of sufficient importance to warrant further delay in submission.

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VOLUME III OF THREE VOLUMES

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HEADQUARTERS
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Chief Quartermaster

420.314 Q-S

17 July 1943

SUBJECT: Accommodation Stores.

TO : Director of W.A.A.C.'s, W.A.A.C. Branch, ETO, APO 887.

1. Reference is made to your memorandum dated 12 June 1943, which referred to above subject, and requested remarks or recommendations for establishment of equipment issue to W.A.A.C.

2. It is understood that accommodation stores for W.A.A.C. will be handled in the same manner as has been done for U.S. Army personnel, as follows:

- a. For W.A.A.C. organizations attached to Ground Forces or SOS, initial issue will be received directly from the British, through the local British Officer in Charge of Barracks. Maintenance requirements (wherever practicable) and expendable items will be provided by The Chief Quartermaster, Hq, SOS, APO 871, from U.S. Depot Stocks.
- b. For W.A.A.C. organizations attached to the Air Force, initial issue and maintenance requirements will be received from the R.A.F., through the local R.A.F. representative. However, cleaning and preserving materials will be issued by U.S. QM depots, even though listed as "accommodation stores".

3. The majority of items in War Accommodation Schedules 71, 72, 73, 74 and 78, stated to be approved by your office for initial issue, are the same as those approved for U.S. troops.

4. There are, however, items contained in the above mentioned War Accommodation Schedules, which in our experience have proven undesirable for use by U.S. personnel. Steps have been taken to have these deleted from the list of authorized items for issue to the American Forces in the United Kingdom. In order to eliminate any confusion in this matter, it is suggested that in your negotiations with the British War Office, you also reject such items as unsuitable. Attached is a list of all items rejected by this office. An asterisk has been placed beside each item contained in War Accommodation Schedules 71, 72, 73, 74 and 78.

For the Chief Quartermaster:

/s/O. E. COUND,
Colonel, Q.M.C.,
Deputy Chief Quartermaster

Incl:
1 list.

Appendix 67

KE	0834*	Brooms, Sweeping, 11" B.F.
	0836*	Brooms, Sweeping, 11" B.F. Handles
	3724	Measures, Tin, 1 pt.
	3725	Measures, Tin, 1 qt.
	4185	Rakes 10"
KF	0963/4	Cans, 3 gals, w/lid
	1753	Dishes, Meat, Tin, Large
	1767	Dishes, Serving, Round, w/lid
	2988*	Kettles, Tea, 4 qt.
	3863*	Pans, Frying, Oval, Medium (13")
	4500	Scrapers, Dough.
	5322	Tins, Cake, Round
KC	1897	Dusters
	5379*	Towels Roller
KE	0890*	Brushes Steel, Wire, Flat, 1 1/4"
KF	4651*	Shovels, Stove
KF/JA	1077*	Dishes, Baking, #2
	3018	Knives, Carving
	4094*	Pots, Cooking, 2 gals
JA	0180	Basins, Camp (Canvas)
	0182	Basins, Camp, Stands
	0243	Buckets, Water, Canvas, Mk. V
	1014	Screens, Latrine
	5557	Lamps, Pressure, Hurricane, Willis & Bates type
JA	0590	Blocks, Chopping, Small
KC	1020	Cases, Bolster, Tent
	2700	Gloves, Hedging (prs.)
	3575	Matting Coir 36" (yards)
JA	2384	Tubs, Washing or feed
KA	0590	Blocks, Chopping, Small
	1084	Chairs, easy, officers
KC	1570	Tables, covers, serve
KD	0161	Basins, pudding, earthen, 1 pt.
	1738	Dishes, meat, large, 18" x 14"
	4010	Plates, breakfast
	4017	Plates, dinner
	7460	Dishes, butter, w/o stand
	7469	Dishes, Jam
	8440	Pourers, Salt
KE	0755	Boxes, coal, medium
KF	2988	Kettles, tea, 4 qt.
KF	4742	Spoons, N.S. mustard
	5002	Strainers, hair
KF/NIV		Strainers, coffee, large
EC	0890	Post, Picket, 5', MK III
JA	1054	Mauls
KF	5554	Tubs, Washing, 3 1/2 gal.
JA	2422	Wedges, Sawyers

TS/rkb/2804

OCS	G-1	18	1. Pursuant to informal conferences between
Thru	WAC	Jun	the Chief Surgeon's Office, Supply Division OCQM,
G-4	Sec	1945	and G-1 WAC Section, submitted herewith are require-
			ments of above named items for enlisted women cur-
			rently in the theater and for shipments scheduled
			to arrive during the next three months.

2. A small amount of bed linen (4045 sheets, 523 pillow cases and 320 mattress covers) is being furnished by hotels to EW billeted in Paris. Since these will not be available upon transfer from Paris these amounts were not subtracted from the total column in Par 1 above.

4. The following priority, based on immediate need, is established for issuance of property. It is requested that this office be notified to what depots requisitions should be processed, and the approximate date of availability of supplies, and that the depots specified be notified to honor requisitions placed by named WAC Detachments.

Appendix 68

UNIT	APO	REQUIREMENTS		Mattress Covers
		Sheets	Pillow Cases	
WAC Det, Hq USSTAF	633	632	632	106
WAC Det, Hq Comd	887	1289*	1302*	988
WAC Det, 3341st Sig Sv Co	887	1887*	933*	442
WAC Det, 29th Traffic Reg Gp	887	337*	294*	137
WAC Det, Sein Sec	887	287*	288*	144
WAC Det, 23 Base Post Office	887	392	396	133
WAC Det, 6888 Central Postal Directory	743	3224	1612	0
WAC Det, Channel Base Section	228	200	100	50
WAC Det, Normandy Base Section	562	480	240	120*
WAC Det, Delta Base Section	772	328	164	0
WAC Det, 1408 AAF Base Unit	741	12	126	63
WAC Det, Riviera District	772	48	24	12
Civil Censorship Det	887	148	74	37
WAC Det, SHAET	757	0	648	324

*This figure is subject to increase in the event the Detachment is moved from Paris.

For the Actg Deputy AC of S, G-1

CARRIER SHEET, HQ ETOUSA

Provision of Sheets,
SUBJECT: Pillow Cases and
Mattress covers for
WAC Personnel.

G-1 G-4 27
(attn: June
WAC 1945
Section,
Lt.Col.
Wilson)

SLG/nr/2258

1. Reference your IRS, subject as above,
dated 20 June 1945.

2. Chief Surgeon has informed this office
that sheets, pillow cases and mattress covers are
sufficient to cover the needs outlined in refer-
ence contained in paragraph 1 above.

3. It is requested that direct action be
taken by your office in submitting requisitions to the Chief Surgeon.
Requisitions should be phased so as to allow Chief Surgeon to process
them and insure that sufficient quantities of reclaimed items are on
hand to fill demands.

For the AC/S, G-4:

/s/ J. J. BENOIT
Colonel, GSC
Executive, G-4

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES
EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of the WAC Staff Director

(rear) APO 887
6 July 45

SUBJECT: Requisitioning of Sheets, Pillow Cases and Mattress Covers.

TO: WAC Detachment Commanders on the Continent.

1. Above named items may be requisitioned on Specified Medical Depots by WAC Detachments up to the quantities specified below which were calculated on the basis of 4 sheets, 2 pillow cases and 1 mattress cover per each enlisted woman (strength as of 10 June 1945):

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Sheets</u>	<u>Pillow Cases</u>	<u>Mattress Covers</u>	<u>Medical Depot</u>	<u>Location of Depot</u>
12th Army Group	360	180	0	M-416	Weinheim
MIS	200	100	50	M-407	Paris
4th Port	192	96	45	M-402	Carentan
USGCC	460	230	0	M-416	Weinheim
HQ COM Z - USFET (MAIN)	2773	2044	988	M-407	Paris
Berlin District	89	162	81	M-416	Weinheim
Det "A" - 9th AFSC	496	248	124	M-416	Weinheim
9th AFSC	428	214	107	M-408	Reims
9th Bombardment Div	504	252	26	M-409	Liege
9th AF Hq	380	365	50	M-416	Weinheim
403d Wing, B&D	212	106	53	M-407	Paris
302d Transport Wing	140	70	35	M-407	Paris
134th AACs Sq	350	200	0	M-407	Paris
AFSCE, USSTAF	320	320	54	M-407	Paris
OISE Intermediate Section	108	54	2	M-408	Reims
Assembly Area Command	560	280	140	M-408	Reims
USSTAF Hq	632	632	106	M-407	Paris
3341st Signal Serv Bn	1887	933	442	M-407	Paris
29th Traffic Reg Group	337	294	137	M-407	Paris
Seine Section	287	288	144	M-407	Paris
23d Base Post Office	392	396	133	M-407	Paris
6888th Central Postal Directory	3224	1612	0	M-417	Elbeuf
Chanor Base Section (Lille)	200	100	50	M-409	Liege
Chanor Base Section (Brussels)	480	240	120	M-409	Liege
Delta Base Section	328	164	0	M-452	Marseilles
1408 AAF BU, EDATC	12	126	63	M-407	Paris
Civil Censorship	148	74	37	M-416	Weinheim
			or	M-407	Paris
SHAFF - USFET (FWD)	0	648	324	M-416	Weinheim
490th Reinf Co, 16th Repl Depot	136	68	34	M-407	Paris

2. Requisitions will be submitted on regular QMC Form 400. Stock numbers are:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>
Sheets	7172000
Pillow Cases	7169000
Mattress Cover	7162000

Requisition will bear as authority for issue the statement: "Issue of above items for use of WAC personnel has been approved by the Office of Chief Surgeon."

3. Depots have been informed by Medical Section Supply Division (Lt. Col. Boers, Com Zone, Ext. 3288) to honor requisitions from named units up to quantities specified.

a. On dissolution of units, property will be transferred with personnel to new units unless personnel is proceeding to 490th Reinforcement Company for return to the Z of I, in which case property will be turned in to the nearest Medical Depot.

b. Notification of additional requirements occasioned by increase of strength will be made to Office of the Theater WAC Staff Director, and unit will be notified when clearance for supplemental requisition has been obtained.

4. Although no survey was taken of needs for mattress pads for use with straw-filled mattresses, three-section mattresses, or no mattresses, this item (Stock No. 9939500) may be requisitioned on the basis of 1 each for inferior type (or no) mattresses, following the procedure set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

For the WAC Staff Director:

/s/ Theodora Smith
/t/ THEODORA SMITH
Major, WAC
Administrative Officer

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
G-1 WAC Section

AWW/cja

APD 387
12 July 1944

European Theater of Operations - Winter Clothing Only

There are submitted herewith informal replies to questions presented by Captain John S. Renard, CWS, and are views of the WAC Staff Director, ETO and WAC officers mentioned in Paragraph 9 below. They may not be construed to represent the view of the Theater Commander. Matters contained herein have been discussed informally with the OCQM, Hq ETOUSA.

1. WAC clothing worn by women other than Wacs.
 - a. Army nurses and American war correspondents: WAC regulation uniforms, khaki waists and neckties, service and field shoes, and bags.
 - b. War Correspondents: garrison caps, in addition to above.
 - c. USO field workers: khaki waists and neckties, and field shoes.
 - d. Red Cross field workers: field shoes.
2. WAC personnel wear garrison caps except for formal ceremonies.
 - a. No protection for the eyes is needed in this theater.
 - b. Damp climate, difficulty of blocking and cleaning, and inconvenience of carrying tender regulation caps (with visor) impractical for constant wear.
3. Field shoes are worn daily by approximately half the Air Force WAC personnel and two-thirds the remainder of WAC personnel, and will probably be worn by all WAC personnel moving to the Continent. Request that E/E allowance of field shoes be increased to two pairs, in addition to two pairs of service shoes has gone forward to the War Department.
 - a. Sun helmets and sun glasses are not worn in this theater.
4. HBT Trousers and shirts.
 - a. Except from the standpoint of appearance, HBT trousers and shirts are suitable for Motor Transport personnel during moderate weather. For cold and damp weather, trousers, outer cover with wool liner and field jacket are suitable and neat looking. Addition of leggings, canvas, women's to both uniforms would increase utility and enhance appearance.
 - b. HBT trousers and shirts are comfortable during moderate weather and practical from the laundry standpoint.
5. Warm clothing for outdoor personnel.
 - a. Men's long sleeved undershirts and long drawers were issued to outdoor personnel.
 - b. Women's warm clothing items (trousers, outer cover, wool liner, stockings, knee length, panties, women's, winter and vest, women's winter) were not available until early April of this year. They have now been issued to outdoor personnel, and issue of men's underwear has ceased.

ETO-Winter Clothing Only (cont'd)

6. Indoor personnel was not sufficiently warm during cold weather.

a. Items named in 5A above, were the only warm clothing items available and were issued on request.

b. Trousers, outer cover, wool liner and wool waists are authorized for all personnel and will be available before next winter. Stockings, knee length, panties, women's winter and vests, women's winter are advisable for all personnel, due to lack of adequate heating facilities, and action is being taken to procure necessary authority.

7. Quartermaster makes contracts with civilian laundry and dry cleaning establishments.

a. Service varies from one to two or more weeks according to the particular establishment, labor shortage and enemy damage to plants and their personnel.

b. Laundry problems include loss of laundry, mixing of bundles, tearing, poor ironing (particularly of shirts), no starch.

c. With the exception of a few establishments, dry cleaning is poorly done, due to lack of good cleaning materials and adequately trained personnel.

8. Particular problems because of climate, living conditions, etc.

a. Climate.

- (1) Dampness makes it advisable that utility coat, field overcoat (if issued), field jacket and trousers, outer cover, be water repellent. Dry cleaning gradually diminishes water resistant qualities. Original or re-processing of these items, to insure protection against dampness, is desirable.
- (2) Dampness, inadequate heating facilities and unavailability of civilian goods make advisable issuance of bathrobe, WAC, winter or item of similar length and warmth. Short length utility coat liner is impractical as a substitute.
- (3) Both utility coat and overcoat, WAC, are needed in this theater as protection against dampness and cold. Field overcoat is not an adequate substitute for overcoat, WAC.

b. Living conditions.

- (1) Complete unavailability from civilian sources of girdles and brassieres necessitates either Quartermaster issuance of these items or procurement of American stocks for sale at reasonable prices, if comfort, appearance and health of WAC personnel in this theater is to be safeguarded.
- (2) Unavailability of civilian shoes or bedroom slippers makes advisable:
 - (a) Larger selection of lasts in service shoes in order to secure correct fit.
 - (b) Issuance of bedroom slipper or moccasin, or procure-

ETO-Winter Clothing Only (cont'd)

ment of sufficient stocks for sale at reasonable prices. In many locations sanitary facilities are in separate buildings from sleeping quarters, and a sturdy, comfortable bedroom slipper is needed.

- (3) Continuous wear of field shoes has tended to weaken arches. Stock of adjustable arch support for use in field shoes would be advisable.
- (4) Unavailability of civilian-made shirts, of adequate alteration facilities, and of starch, emphasizes need for re-design of WAC waist, cotton to include firm collar band, choice of neck sizes and sleeve lengths, and tucks under bust to improve fit.
- (5) Probable field conditions make advisable design and issuance of a battle jacket suitable for women to supplement the jacket, WAC, winter.

c. Tariff.

- (1) Shortage of small sizes, principally 10's, 12's, 30's, and 32's has been encountered in regulation uniforms, outdoor or field clothing, waists, wool and waists, cotton.

9. Suggestions contained in 4a, 6b and 8a, b and c, incorporate information from detachment officers and supply sergeants, WAC officers assigned to Quartermaster and to Depots which fill all WAC requisitions, selected enlisted personnel, and office of the WAC Staff Director for Air Forces and WAC Staff Director, ETO.

With few exceptions, stocks of items authorized by T/E 21 have always been sufficient. Fullest cooperation from OCQM and G-4, Hq ETOUSA, in requesting increase of T/E allowances, and response of the War Department in granting increases and additions for personnel in this theater have made possible the conclusion that the overall supply of WAC clothing in the ETO is excellent.

/s/ Anna W. Wilson
ANNA W. WILSON
Lt. Colonel, GSC
WAC Staff Director, ETO

Incl:
Questionnaire presented
by WD OCQM representative.

WAC CLOTHING

1. Are women other than WAC's wearing regulation uniforms of the WAC?
Khaki shirts and jackets? Style as P. 41 in 8.2 cotton twill
Waists and neckties? Khaki cotton
Caps - dress or garrison?
Service shoes? P. 13
Bags (with shoulder strap, of mottled leather, in semi-circular shape?) P. 39
2. Are WAC personnel wearing their regulation WAC caps or garrison caps?
It is believed that regulation caps (with visor) should be worn to protect the eyes from sun -- Are they not practical for constant wear?
3. Are the following items worn by other than Motor Transport personnel?
 - a. Field shoes (high, laced, low heeled) P. 13
 - b. Sun helmets (not issued)
 - c. Sun glasses (not issued)
4. What is opinion of HBT Trousers and Shirts worn by Motor Transport Personnel?
 - a. Are the garments functional?
 - b. Are they comfortable?
 - c. Are they practical from the laundering standpoint?
5. Was the outdoor personnel issued warm clothing?
 - a. Men's - Combat trousers and jackets, flannel shirts, etc.
underwear - Any other items?
 - b. Women's - Trousers, women's, outer cover P. 24
Trousers, women's, wool liner P. 24
Waist, wool
Stockings, wool, knee length, women's
Panties, women's, winter
Vest, women's, winter
6. Was the indoor personnel sufficiently warm during cold weather?
 - a. If not, did they receive a special issue of warm clothing?
 - b. If warm clothing was issued, name the items and state whether men's or women's.
7. 1. What type of laundry and cleaning facilities are available?
 - a. QM laundry - stationary installations.
 - b. Mobile laundry
 - c. Civilian laundry
 - d. Civilian dry cleaning establishment.
 2. Are there cleaning and laundering problems?
 - a. If so - what kind?
8. Comments on climate, living conditions, etc., which may affect comfort and appearance of any item of women's clothing.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the WAC Staff Director

APD 887
7 Oct 1944

SUBJECT: Field Uniforms (Battle Type) for WAC Personnel in the European Theater of Operations.

TO : Director, Women's Army Corps, War Department, The Pentagon Building, Washington, 25, D. C.

1. During the past few months certain installations in the European Theater of Operations have been operating under climatic and field conditions which necessitated authorizing trousers, outer cover, wool liner and M1943 field jacket for Women's Army Corps personnel on duty in administrative offices. Continuous complaints were received from WACs, Section Chiefs and Commanders both as to the utility and design of the clothing. It was explained that the uniform was only a temporary expedient and normally intended for personnel engaged in out-door assignments such as truck-driving.

2. To meet the problem and expedite action the WAC Staff Director and the Chief Quartermaster, European Theater of Operations, designed a suitable uniform for use by Wacs in the ETO and forwarded a complete sample to the Office of the Quartermaster General, the War Department, Washington, D. C. It was recommended that it be procured for officers and enlisted women in this theater.

3. In the interim, for experimental purposes, a sample uniform was produced in a limited number for WAC officers. It was received enthusiastically by all. It has been found entirely satisfactory under field conditions involving extreme cold. The uniform is of woolen material, medium olive drab color (Serge, B.M. Dark Shade). It consists of a battle-type jacket, bloused for comfortable and easy movement, with matching skirt and slacks. It is warm in this damp, cold, moist climate. It is attractively designed and holds the press and maintains a neat appearance under conditions where cleaning and pressing facilities are limited.

4. The type and color of the cloth used were selected with a view to facilitating supply. The ETO type field uniform for officers and enlisted men is made of serge, dark shade, E.M. Type. The WAC uniform for both officers and enlisted women should be made of the same material.

5. The Chief Quartermaster, European Theater of Operations, has just informed this office that the War Department has disapproved the project. It is definite that there will be little heat for offices and bivouacs on the Continent during the current winter. Most of our WAC personnel will be living under field conditions for which we are not adequately clothed.

6. Urgently recommend that the Director, Women's Army Corps request reconsideration by the War Department of this matter.

/s/t/ ANNA W. WILSON
Lt. Colonel, GOC

HEADQUARTERS
COMMUNICATIONS ZONE
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
Office of the Chief Quartermaster
APO 357

RML/ivf
19 March 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Major General Edmund B. Gregory
The Quartermaster General
Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT : ETO Field Uniform for Female Components of the U.S.
Army

1. Off and on during the past two years, the female components of the U.S. Army have requested that they be authorized and issued a field uniform comparable to the ETO type field uniform for men.

2. As I recall, about a year ago, this request was turned down on the basis of non-availability of production and non-availability of cloth.

3. I have been consistently bombarded since D Day, to supply the Nurses in the field with such a uniform. Repeated requests have also been received from WAC sources as well as command sources.

4. Under recent date, the Chief Nurse from the War Department visited this Theater and before her departure, advised me that she intended to recommend to the War Department that the ETO type field uniform be made official for the Army Nurse Corps. In this connection, there is attached hereto, copy of a cable which originated in the office of the Chief Surgeon and which went direct to the War Department.

5. I have been able to supply a limited number of field uniforms to the Nurses, from production obtained through the British Ministry of Supply. However, such a source of production will not be available to me indefinitely.

6. There are three facts concerning this matter which I would like to bring to your personal attention:

a. The female ETO field uniform consisting of jacket, skirt and slacks has been tried out in the field and found to be more satisfactory than any other uniform for field purposes in this theater.

b. The ETO field uniform has smart lines and is well-liked by the female components of the U.S. Army.

c. The Quartermaster Corps is given the credit for consistently opposing the furnishing of this uniform to the female components of the U.S. Army in this Theater.

7. I have discussed this matter with Colonel R. T. Stevens of your office and he advises me that in view of the limited number of individuals involved, neither cloth nor production affect supplying the clothing desired.

8. I furnish you this information in advance, as the Chief Nurse, ETO, and the Director of WAC's ETO, desire to discuss this

matter with you when you arrive in this Theater during the early part of April 1945.

/s/t/ ROBERT M. LITTLEJOHN
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief Quartermaster

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
United States Army
Office of the WAC Staff Director

APO 887
31 March 1945

SUBJECT: Wool Field Uniform for WAC Personnel.

TO : Major General Robert M. Littlejohn, Chief Quartermaster,
European Theater of Operations.

1. After seven months of testing the wool field uniform in England and on the Continent under a variety of working and living conditions, it is the consensus of opinion among WAC officers and enlisted personnel that the three piece uniform in 18 ounce, O.D. serge, shade 33, constitutes the best solution to the female clothing problem in this Theater.

2. As you know, the facilities for cleaning and pressing have been extremely limited, and Wacs who are expected at all times to present a neat, military appearance, have appreciated the firm stain-resistant texture of the material and its imperviousness to soil and spots.

3. The adaptability of the three piece matching trousers, skirt and jacket is probably the most valuable single feature of the uniform and has been of particular utility to the personnel on the Continent who have lived first under field conditions, in tents, then in hotels in urban communities, then in small towns under semifield conditions, each change of station being made by truck or jeep. The three piece uniform serves as both field and service uniform, provides needed warmth, and is equally appropriate for wear during cross country truck trips and in established offices of higher headquarters.

4. The design of all three components of the uniform was carefully checked against standards of neat appearance, comfort in both active and sedentary jobs, utility of such features as the double interior and exterior jacket pockets, trouser pockets, non-sag lining in skirt and trousers, and two button tab on jacket. The design has proved completely satisfactory, with the sole exception of buttoned rather than zipper side closings, and as executed in the original sample garments resulted in a superior uniform. Later multiple production versions have eliminated some of the special features which contributed to both smartness and utility, and in details of both cut and workmanship are below the original standard. This fact does not detract from the basic virtues of the wool field uniform, however, and the whole-hearted indorsement of it by WAC personnel in the European Theater of Operations.

5. The uniform should be completed by providing a garrison cap of matching material, on the new WAC design.

/s/t/ ANNA W. WILSON
Lt. Colonel, GSC,
Theater WAC Staff Director

HEADQUARTERS
THEATER SERVICE FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER (MAIN)
Office of the Theater Chief Quartermaster

(FRD) APO 757
5 December 1945

SUBJECT: Quartermaster Report on Womens Clothing in the ETO.

TO : The Theater General Board, United States Forces,
European Theater, APO 408.

1. The following report on Womens Clothing in the European Theater has been made up at the request of the President of the Theatre General Board. It is an overall report of women's clothing and is not confined to the Womens Army Corps as originally requested. Colonel Anna Wilson, member of The Theater General Board, concurs with the Theater Chief Quartermaster on this overall picture.

II. Discussion of Problems.

1. There were numerous problems that arose in supplying the various categories of women serving in the theater, problems that were not anticipated perhaps because of the lack of a female advisor in the OTCQM prior to the arrival of the first women troops in the Theater. Listed below are specific problems that arose during the period 16 July 1943 to 31 May 1945.

a. An insufficient quantity of small sizes was provided in the War Department Tariff Breakdown. This problem has been partially eliminated by SB 10-203, dated 10 February 1945, which increased the small size range.

b. Distribution of uniforms for small number of WACs, American Red Cross, Hostess-Librarians, U.S. Female Technicians and Nurses, scattered over a large area made proper size distribution a serious problem. The War Department authorized the Office of the Chief Quartermaster to requisition women's sized items using a 60% distribution factor on the 60 day level (WARX 54838 dated 18 November 1945).

c. The use of increased maintenance factors permitted a greater allowance when calculating requirements for requisitions on the States. The new increased allowance covered losses of clothing in combat, claims on the Government for loss of baggage, and initial issue to Continental residents. These factors had not been given sufficient consideration when old maintenance factors were determined. The new maintenance factors were put into effect by the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, 1 January 1944.

d. The fitting of shoes, service, and shoes, field, created a slight problem. However, Lady Nettleton shoes were requisitioned from the States for those women who had high arches and for those women who could not be fitted in the established tariff of sizes. In cases of some deformity, specially made shoes were procured from local resources after presentation of a medical certificate. This group was small and did not necessitate a readjusting of the established shoe range. Presently, there are approximately 90 different shoe sizes.

e. There have been requests from various sources for tea-rose and white underclothing rather than olive drab. Requests

have also been received for the panties to be cut on the "brief" style. Later requisitions on the States requested the tearose and white and did not include olive drab. There was sufficient olive drab underclothing in the theater for those women who required khaki colored underclothing.

f. The present robe, wool, women's, priced at \$15.00 is unsatisfactory as to price, design and serviceability. The maroon corduroy robe, issued to enlisted WACs, is superior in design and durability - this robe is half the price and gives a much better appearance. However, the liner to the Overcoat, field, women's, was designed to be used as a bath robe in addition to being a liner to the field coat. Requisitioning an additional bathrobe from the States did not seem advisable in view of the supply of the above items in the Theater.

g. The Motor Transport drivers have complained about warm winter gloves for driving purposes. Gloves, wool, OD, tend to slip on the wheel and prove unsatisfactory. Recommend Gloves, wool, with leather palm, which are now issued to enlisted men.

h. Availability of supply remained a problem until the womens clothing items were centralized in one depot on the Continent (W-177-Paris) and in one in the U.K. (G-30 - London). This consolidation made it possible to fill a requisition at one Depot rather than cover two or three depots to complete one requisition.

(1) A solution to the availability problem was tried out in France by the use of Mobile Sales Stores. These units carried a complete stock of Sales Store items and were able to service small isolated units

III. Recommendations.

1. Clothing.

a. Standard uniform be designated for all categories of women for whom the U.S. Army has supply responsibility. The present Class "A" uniform has been discarded by the majority in favor of the ETO uniform as an all-purpose uniform for field duty, Headquarters work and off-duty wear.

(1) The ETO uniform was procured through local resources in the Theater and was distributed to WACs and Nurses at the beginning of calendar year 1945.

(2) The ETO type uniform has been in demand for the following reasons:

(a) Allows for easy body movement.

(b) More becoming to women of all statures.

(c) The 18 oz. OD serge provides sufficient warmth, holds a press and is less subject to spots and stains.

(3) A standard uniform would lessen the distribution problem mentioned in Para. II. 1b. and also eliminate 30% of present supply handling of stock records, requirements on the States, requisitioning, depot breakdown, etc.

(4) Variation on non-tariff accessories such as scarfs, ties, epaulets, sleeve patches and insignia could be incorporated so that each women's group could be distinguished.

2. General Recommendations.

a. Recommend that standard off-duty dress and off-duty pumps, over and above a standard uniform, be established. Different ascots, insignia and sleeve patches could be worn to distinguish various services.

b. Availability of sheets and pillowcases for women presented a problem since they were not an item of issue. Units of women recently leaving the Zone of the Interior brought over their own sheets and pillowcases after learning of the shortage of linen in this Theater. It is recommended that an issue of sheets and pillowcases be provided female troops in this Theater.

c. Beauty parlor facilities have been generally inadequate in this Theater and those facilities available have varied widely in different areas. It is recommended that the establishment of a standard type of beauty parlor, together with standard equipment, be given serious consideration.

J. C. ODELL,
Colonel, QMC.,
Acting Theater Chief Quartermaster.
ROUNDUP 23169

R E S T R I C T E D

COORDINATING ROUTE SLIP

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

SUBJECT: Distribution of WAC Clothing

24 July 1945

No.	From	Pass To	Date
1	G-1 Off WAC Staff Dir, USFET (Main) APO 757	OCQM Thru G-4	24 July 1945

I. Discussion

1. Approximately 2,000 enlisted women and WAC officers are presently assigned to headquarters located in Germany. This number is expected to increase to 3,000 within the next two months. Geographical distribution extends from Berlin and Bremen to Munich, Heidelberg, and Luxembourg, greatest concentration being in the Frankfurt area. There will shortly be a detachment at Vienna, Austria.

2. All clothing for enlisted women on the continent is presently concentrated in Depot G-177 in Paris. Distances are too great and transportation too limited to permit adequate supply by this depot of detachments located in Germany.

II. Recommendation

1. That a depot in Germany, preferably in the Frankfurt area, stock a supply of WAC clothing adequate to meet the needs of WAC personnel located in Germany.

2. That WAC Detachments and supply officers be informed on what depot requisitions may be submitted.

For the WAC Staff Director:

/s/ Theodora Smith
/t/ THEODORA SMITH
Major, WAC,
Administrative Officer.

2.	USFET (MAIN) APO 757 G-4	OCQM USFET (REAR) APO 887	26 July 1945
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1. For comment and recommendation.

For the A C of S, G-4:

/t/ N. H. VISSERING
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Operations Branch

R E S T R I C T E D

OCM G-4 2 1. This office appreciates the difficulty
TSFET TSFET Aug of supply in having enlisted women's clothing
(Rear) (Main) 1945 concentrated in Depot G-177 in Paris.

2. Action is being taken by this office to establish a sufficient stock of female items to adequately take care of all female personnel in Germany in the Marberg Depot.

/s/ J. C. Odell
/t/ J. C. ODELL
Colonel, OMC.,
Deputy for operations.

G-4 G-1 6 1. Attention is called to Action 3 above.
Aug
1945 2. Requisitioning procedure to be followed by all supply echelons in enunciated in ETO Standard Operating Procedure No. 7, "The Depot Supply System and Requisitioning Procedures", plus administrative instructions issued by the chiefs of supply services, this headquarters.

For the A C of S, G-4:

/s/ C. H. Blumenfeld
/t/ C. H. BLUMENFELD
Colonel, CAC
Acting Chief, Operations Branch

ARMY EXCHANGE SERVICE
EXCHANGE 887 APO 887

20th May, 1943

MEMORANDUM NO. 4.

* * * * *

E X T R A C T

Exchange officers at Air Force Stations should ascertain from their Headquarters whether W.A.A.C.S. will be assigned to their stations. A supply of nurses' items, based on the number of W.A.A.C.S. arriving, should be drawn at once by all exchange officers concerned.

/s/ E. M. BARNUM

/t/ E. M. BARNUM
Colonel, Cavalry
Chief of AES, ETO

CARRIER SHEET H.Q. ETOUSA

TO	FROM	DATE	SUBJECTS: Post Exchange Items.
1. Army Exch- ange Ser- vice	G-1 WAC Sect	27 Jan 1945	1. Examination of list of Post Exchange items set forth on page 11, Tab 5, Section VIII, Outline of Post Hostilities Plan for Administrative Service Matters, reveals omission of certain female items for which there has been continuing need over the last eighteen months in this Theater and which should be included in any planning for a post hostilities period. Items marked with asterisk are particularly desired even before that period begins:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| *All purpose cream. | *Pancake makeup. |
| Bathing caps. | Pencil, eyebrow. |
| Brush, nail. | Powder, tooth. |
| Comb, large. | Perfume. |
| Cuticle remover. | *Shampoo, liquid. |
| Dental floss. | Shower caps. |
| Emery boards. | *Tampax |
| *Foundation cream. | Tie Clip. |
| Garters, women's round. | Windburn cream. |
| Orange sticks. | Souvenirs suitable |
| *Pres-Kloth. | for women. |
| Brush, hair, women's | |

2. Previous experience shows that the allowances proposed in the Outline of Post Hostilities Plan are not sufficient on the following items:

- Cloths, shoe, polish.
Paper, writing, plain.
Polish, shoe-KIWI.
Tissue, cleansing.

3. Request indication of action to be taken to make listed items available.

/s/ G.W.W.
For the AC of S, G-1

2. G-1 WAC Sect	AES	7 Feb 1945	1. Reference par 1, A/N 1, the following items have been requisitioned from the NYPOH:																
			<table border="0"> <tr> <td>a. All purpose cream</td> <td>i. Pres-Kloth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Brush, nail</td> <td>j. Brush, hair, women's</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Comb, large</td> <td>k. Pancake, makeup</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Cuticle remover</td> <td>l. Pencil, eyebrow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Dental floss</td> <td>m. Tampax</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Emery boards</td> <td>n. Collar stay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. Foundation cream</td> <td>o. Windburn cream</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. Orange sticks</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	a. All purpose cream	i. Pres-Kloth	b. Brush, nail	j. Brush, hair, women's	c. Comb, large	k. Pancake, makeup	d. Cuticle remover	l. Pencil, eyebrow	e. Dental floss	m. Tampax	f. Emery boards	n. Collar stay	g. Foundation cream	o. Windburn cream	h. Orange sticks	
a. All purpose cream	i. Pres-Kloth																		
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e. Dental floss	m. Tampax																		
f. Emery boards	n. Collar stay																		
g. Foundation cream	o. Windburn cream																		
h. Orange sticks																			

Due to normal length of time to effect supply of a new item these supplies will not be available for sale for a period of approximately 120 days.

2. No action has been taken on the following items for the reasons stated:

- a. Bathing caps - item of QM procurement
- b. Garters, women's round - item of QM procurement.
- c. Powder, tooth - currently being sold by exchanges.
- d. Perfume - an item of AES procurement, but in such short supply that sale is limited to combat troops.
- e. Shampoo, liquid - currently being sold by exchanges.
- f. Shower caps - item of QM procurement.
- g. Souvenirs suitable for women - all gift and souvenir items are in very short supply and sale is presently restricted to combat troops.

3. Reference par. 2, A/N 1, quantities of items requisitioned from the NYPOE are limited to allowances set forth in WD Cir #285, dated 8 July 44. When the Theater deems the allowance as set forth in Cir 285 insufficient, an increase is requested. It has been our experience that when the supply position permits, increases are granted. Allowances of shoe cloths, writing paper and shoe polish appear to be adequate. An increase in cleansing tissue is not warranted at this time because of the bulkiness of the item and shortage of shipping space.

/s/ H. G. SCHAEFERS
Major, AUS
Executive Officer.
Ext. 5.

CARRIER SHEET H.Q. ETOUSA

TO FROM DATE SUBJECTS: P. X. Stocks

AES G-1 25 Aug 1. During the past six months, staff visits
WAC Sec 1944 have been made by myself or one of my assistants
to almost every WAC Detachment in this theater.
Att: With a few exceptions, WAC Post Exchanges are stock-
Col ing almost all items needed by enlisted women. The
Davis exceptions are noted below for such action as you
may be able to take.

- a. Pancake makeup is not available, is in great demand.
- b. Treated pressing cloths are desired.
- c. Washcloths and combs are not available in some P.X.'s. SHAEF has made repeated efforts to secure these items and been unsuccessful, although they are available at the ETOUSA P.X.
- d. Windburn cream is desired.

/s/ Anna W. Wilson
/t/ ANNA W. WILSON
Lt Colonel, GSC
WAC STAFF DIRECTOR, ETOUSA

G-1 WAC AES 14 Sep 1. Information contained in A/N 1 is appreciated.
44

2. Pancake makeup has not been an item of procurement. However, we are now looking into the possibility of obtaining it locally.

3. Treated pressing cloths have not been available to us either in the US or UK. We are now looking into the possibility of obtaining this item locally also.

4. Wash cloths and combs. Wash cloths have not been available except in small quantities from the US. None have been available to us in the UK. We have, however, in this Base Section at the present time quite a quantity of Terry bath gloves and combs, several sizes and kinds, among our captured German supplies. Combs have been available in the UK from all distribution depots. There has been no scarcity of supplies of combs at any time.

5. Windburn Cream. Creams have been available both cold and vanishing, in the UK in all depots and we have a large quantity of creams of French manufacture among the German captured supplies in this Base Section.

C.S.D.

WAC SECTION G-1
HQ ETQUSA
APO 887

May 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: AC of S, G-1

Subject: Estimate of Technical Activities, WAC
Section, 30 April 44 to 30 April 45

Number of Staff Visits	Formal 79 Informal 50*
Number of conferences of Staff Directors and Senior WAC officers	1944 June, United Kingdom 1944 Nov. France 1944 Nov. United Kingdom 1945 Feb. France 1945 Mar. France 1945 Apr. United Kingdom
Number meetings for WAC Detachment Commanders	20 in the United Kingdom 3 in France
Number of WACETOS (News letter to WAC officers)	13
Number of Average Daily Activities (Technical Information)	10
Number Average Daily Phone calls. (Technical information)	50

/s/ Anna Wilson
/t/ ANNA W. WILSON
WAC Staff Director

GUIDE SHEET TO VISIT OF THEATER WAC STAFF DIRECTOR

1. Purpose of the WAC Staff Director's visit is to be of assistance (1) to the WAC Detachment Commander, (2) to other WAC officers assigned to the Command, (3) to the Command. It is a visit, not an IG inspection, with a view toward solving any problems which affect the complete adjustment and utilization of WAC personnel in relation to the Command and to their jobs.

2. Schedule should be arranged by Senior WAC Officer in conjunction with Detachment Commander and be cleared with interested parties and Commanding Officer of the installation prior to arrival of Staff Director.

3. Copy of schedule should be available to Staff Director on arrival and necessary transportation arranged.

4. Sample schedule covering principal WAC activities includes:

- a. Conference with cadre and Detachment officers - 1-1½ hours.
- b. Inspection of WAC area and other facilities used by WAC - 2 hours.
 - (1) Billets, mess, and dayrooms*.
 - (2) PX, Beauty parlor, and tailor shop.
 - (3) Dispensary and hospital.
 - (4) Red Cross, Service Clubs, gymnasium, and other recreational facilities.
- c. Censoring of mail - 30 minutes.
- d. Attendance at one formation and short talk to Detachment* - ¼ hour.
- e. Interviews with individual enlisted women at 10-minute intervals*** - 1 hour or more if necessary.
- f. Visits to major sections utilizing WAC personnel* - 2 hours.
- g. Conference with WAC officers assigned to the Command*** - ½ hour, or more if desired.

* Duties normally performed by ranking NCOs, e.g. conducting visiting party through billets or through section of which they are in charge should be carried out by the NCO, and the usual military courtesies observed.

** It is suggested that availability of Staff Director be made known to enlisted women in advance, by appropriate notice, and that the Staff Director will be glad to discuss any matters or hear any comments, favorable or unfavorable, which enlisted women wish to bring to her attention.

*** This meeting may be part of a social gathering, tea, dinner, etc., if feasible to arrange at such a time.

h. One meal with enlisted women.

i. One meal with WAC officers assigned to the Detachment and to the Command.

j. Conferences with Chiefs of Sections and Services as desired, usually including G-1, Hq Commandant, Special Services, IG, etc.

k. Conference, if desired, with Commanding Officer or Chief of Staff of the installation.

l. Any social functions planned by the Commanding Officer.

5. The schedule should be arranged to meet the individual needs and desires of the particular installation concerned, and should be sufficiently flexible to permit changes by the Staff Director if necessary.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
G-1 WAC Section
APO 887

January 1945

SUBJECT: Procedure for Staff Visits to Using Commands.

I. PURPOSE

1. To determine whether the WAC is fulfilling its mission.
2. To answer questions and problems whose nature affects the policy of the Theater as a whole in regard to WAC Personnel both in command and operational assignments.
3. To give careful consideration to compliance with War Department and Theater regulations and policies concerning association of male and female personnel, duty assignments, administration, housing, messing, safety, security, availability of conveniences and other factors affecting morale and well-being of WAC personnel.

II. PROCEDURE

1. Action to be taken before visit.
 - a. Notify command, day of arrival and approximate length of visit.
 - b. Request orders from AG.
 - c. Sign out in Register.
2. Action taken on arrival.
 - a. Report to AG (be available to Commanding General or Chief of Staff if he desires or requests interview if desirable at completion of visit)
 - b. Confer with Senior WAC Officer and Detachment C.O. on suggested schedule.
 - c. WAC Detachment Commander available for introductions to Station Commander, Chiefs of Sections and Services, such as G-1, Hq Comd, Quartermaster, Inspector General, Special Services and any others necessary to contact.
 - d. WAC Senior Officer of command should be prepared to inform Staff members of appropriate courtesies usually observed within the command and to make any necessary social arrangements.
3. Visit to WAC Detachment.
 - a. Conference with Detachment Commanding Officer.
 1. Up-to-date information on latest regulations and interpretation thereof. (Has the ETO Administrative policy sheet been properly posted from past and current WACETOS)
 2. Uniform Regulations.
 3. Recreational facilities - use made of base facilities.
 4. Correct utilization of all personnel - assignment, promotion, and demotion.
 - b. Conference with cadre.
 - c. Tour of WAC Area.

1. Physical facilities to check.

- a. Housing - (Scale of accommodations)
- b. Space allowances - comfortable - heat - ventilation.
- c. Sufficiently separated from men.
- d. Closet space - footlockers, shelves or clothes racks.
- e. Latrines - Water closets - partitioned - shoulder high heads.
Tubs
Basins
Hot Water.
- f. Laundry - Washing.
Drying room - heated.
Ironing - boards and irons.
Hot water

2. Administration.

- a. Orderly room.
- b. Separate Office for Detachment Commander.
- c. Responsibility of personnel records.
- d. Company punishment record - Date
Offense
Punishment given
(does not exceed
10th Art)
Acceptance of punishment.
Appeal or waiver -
decision if appeal was made.
- e. Military Courts - Number held.
WAC Officer appointed Summary Courts Officer. One or more WAC officers on special, general or any type except medical boards.
- f. Sick Book - Correct entries.
Types and causes.
Consecutive copies since date of establishment of Detachment.
- g. Files - Nature of correspondence, 201 files, etc. Information to enlisted women through daily bulletin on rules and regulations (Check Bulletin Board).

3. Censor Mail

4. Medical Care.

- a. Sick Call - Dispensary for E' alone or segregation of men and women in same.
Nurse or WAC nursing orderly in attendance.
- b. Monthly physical examination - preferably in billets.
- c. Hospitalization - segregation of male and female.

5. Mess.

- a. Consolidated - proportionate share of overhead mess personnel and KP's.
- b. Separate - sufficient numbers assigned to do heavy work.
- c. No permanent kitchen police duties.
- d. None assigned to messes other than those feeding enlisted men or enlisted women.
- e. First Aid kits available.
- f. Flexible schedule for those assigned irregular hours and sufficient time allowed.
- g. Food - clean, sufficient and attractive.
- h. Adequate seating facilities.
- i. Adequate sanitary facilities.
- j. Personnel not assigned to Officers' Mess or Club.

6. Supply.

- a. Provision made for supply, salvage, repair and laundry.
- b. Adequate storage space.
- c. Availability of nearest depot issuing WAC Supplies.
- d. Length of time from submission of requisition to completion.
- e. WAC Supply Officer and Non-Coms in charge.
- f. Latest T/E information.

7. Post Exchange.

- a. Consolidated - EW in charge of selling women's articles.
- b. Separate - EW responsible.
- c. Hours opened convenient to largest number of EW.
- d. Stocked with items most frequently needed.
- e. Beauty Shop - clean, attractive, convenient hours and reasonable prices.
- f. Tailor Shop - Alterations, cleaning and pressing.
- g. Training.
 - a. Three (3) hours minimum, four (4) hours maximum.
 - b. Required classes included (Sex Hygiene)
 - c. Interesting and varied schedule.
 - d. EW required to be present - schedule of absences.

9. Day Rooms

- a. Separate rooms for use of EW alone.
- b. Consolidated - men and women.
- c. Adequate size, neat, attractive.
- d. Comfortable furnishings, adequate equipment, writing tables, reading lamps, etc.

10. Transportation

- a. Walking distance to work, and mess or provisions made for transportation.
- b. Adequate time allowed.
- c. Recreational purpose - nearest town, nearby dances, etc.

d. Conference with Commanding Officer and NCOs (Fill out

check sheet in their presence - preferably after inspections and encourage NCOs to give necessary information and acquire information as to standards of accommodations, etc.)

- e. Available for individual conferences with Officers, both command and operational, and enlisted women.
- f. Attend one formation and give short talk.
- g. Hygiene talks, group and individual, if necessary upon the request of the Commanding Officer or individual enlisted women.

4. Visit to Command Headquarters.

- a. File on matter pertaining to WAC.
- b. Necessary cooperation with following Chiefs of Sections and Services.
 - 1. Hqs. Command.
 - 2. G-1, A-1, S-1 (Personnel).
 - 3. Medics.
 - 4. Army Exchange.
 - 5. Special Services.
 - 6. Inspector General - rating on last inspection.
 - 7. Engineer.
 - 8. Quartermaster.
 - 9. Chaplain.
 - 10. Transportation.
 - 11. Other agencies having direct influence on morale and well-being of members of WAC, (e.g. Red Cross, Army Emergency Relief, Service Clubs, gymnasium and other recreational facilities.)

5. Visit to Major Sections utilizing WAC personnel.

- a. Ascertain by inquiring of individual enlisted women and comparing SSN and actual duties whether or not they are employed according to their highest skill.
- b. Check on privates and pfc's as to length of time in present position and duties to ascertain whether proper action has been taken to secure deserved promotions.

6. Informal visit with all WAC officers assigned to Station if it can be arranged.

- a. The responsibility of senior WAC officer of the command.
 - 1. Staff Advisor to the Commanding Officer and his staff (maintain accurate files on policy including WD directives ETOUSA circulars, letters and SOP).
 - 2. Responsibility to pass on information pertaining to WAC of that command to the next higher WAC officer and to senior WAC officers of subordinate commands and, whenever deemed necessary, to the ETO WAC Staff Director.
 - 3. Be prepared to furnish all visiting WAC personnel necessary information as to local customs of the service, military courtesy and obligations.

HEADQUARTERS
OISE INTERMEDIATE SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS ZONE
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

AG 333. (G-1)

..PO 513
17 May 1945

SUBJECT: Visit of WAC Staff Director to WAC Detachment, Hq Oise
Intermediate Section, ..PO 513.

TO : Theater WAC Staff Director, Hq European T of Opns, APO 887,
US Army.

1. The favorable report of the visit of the WAC Staff Director to this headquarters has been received. The performance of WAC personnel assigned to this headquarters has been of a superior nature and the commendation of the Staff Director is appreciated.

2. Action is being taken to implement the recommendations contained in the report submitted.

a. Captain Tollefson is being designated as senior WAC officer of the command authorized to act as representative of the Theater WAC Staff Director. It is assumed that all matters concerning WAC policy will be cleared through her hereafter.

b. Gas mask drill has been discontinued since the cessation of hostilities in this theater.

c. Due to the acute shortage of housing accommodations in this area, it is impossible to allocate new quarters to WAC personnel at the present time. However, the problem is being studied in view of the recommendations made and action will be taken when possible.

3. The assistance and advice that have been given this headquarters by the office of the Theater WAC Staff Director have been of inestimable value in the past, and the Staff Director may be assured that this headquarters will continue to cooperate in every way to make possible suitable utilization of WAC personnel.

/s/ John C. McCrawley
/t/ JOHN C. MCCRAWLEY
Colonel, GSC
Chief of Staff

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the WAC Staff Director

APO 387
10 May 1945

SUBJECT: Report of Temporary Duty, 21 April through 29 April by
Theater WAC Staff Director.

TO : Actg. Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Hqs European
T of Opns, APO 387, US Army.

1. Schedule of Activities:

21-23 April	-Hq Gise Intermediate Section
Purpose	-Staff Visit to WAC Detachment
24-25 April	-Hqs 6th Army Group
Purpose	- Conferences on utilization of WAC Personnel. (Administration and Policy)
26-29 April	-Delta Base Section including Riviera Recreational Area.
Purpose	-Coordination and inspection of facilities for WAC personnel in the Riviera Recreational Area.

2. Informal calls on WAC Detachment, Hq Command, SHAEF (Fwd),
WAC Detachment, Delta Base Section and WAC Detachment 1st Tactical
Air Force.

3. Hqs, 6th Army Group.

a. Obtained comments through technical channels on proposed
Social Association Policy.

b. Discussed WAC personnel requisitions.

4. Hq Riviera Recreational District.

a. Agreed on quota and hotel accommodations in the Riviera
Recreational District for WAC enlisted and Officer personnel.

Agreements reached:

b. Transfer of personnel grades and ratings and TB. equip-
ment from WAC Detachment "A" The Rookery to the Riviera District.
Establishment of WAC Detachment, Riviera District.

c. Discussed informally uniform regulations within War
Department and theater directives.

5. G-1 Hq Delta Base Section.

a. Reviewed agreements with Headquarters, Riviera District.

SUMMARY

1. Completed Staff Visit Report on WAC Detachment, Oise Intermediate Section, is attached. Attention is invited to items and recommendations marked in red.

2. Since return to this headquarters official action has been taken to effect agreements reached with the Commanding Officer, Riviera Recreational District.

/t/ ANNA W. WILSON
Lt. Colonel, GSC

1 Incl: Staff Visit Report, WAC Det.
Oise Intermediate Section,
with attachments.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the WAC Staff Director

WFO 887
10 May 1945

SUBJECT: Staff Visit by Theater WAC Staff Director to WAC Detachment,
Hq, Oise Intermediate Section, WFO 513, US Army.

TO : Commanding General, Hqs. Oise Intermediate Section, WFO 513,
US Army.

1. An inspection of the WAC Detachment, Hqs Oise Intermediate Section, WFO 513, was made by the Theater WAC Staff Director in accordance with paragraph 5a, WD Circular 462, dated 6 December 1944.

2. The high morale, economic and superior utilization of WAC personnel in your Command is worthy of special commendation.

3. Attention is invited to recommendations 1 and 2 on attached Staff Visit Report.

4. The hospitality and cooperation of Hqs Oise Intermediate Section is appreciated and if at any time the Office of the Theater WAC Staff Director can be of assistance call Com Zone, Extension 2145.

/s/ Anne W. Wilson
/t/ ANNA W. WILSON
Lt. Colonel, GSC
Theater WAC Staff Director

1 Incl: Staff Visit Report.

G-1 WAC Sec.

APO 757

STAFF VISIT TO WAC Det., Hq Oise Intermediate Section 515
(Correct designation of Detachment) POCOMPANY OFFICER Captain FRANCES E. SCUFIDE DATE OF VISIT 21-23 April 45

STRENGTH OF DET.		ENLISTED		WOMEN		ASSIGNMENT		NAME		DUTY		T/O		GR	
		NO.	DUTY	NAME	SEC	STR	SEC	STR	NAME	DUTY	T/O	GR			
Assigned	2	107	Company:		CG	3	QM	12	Klugherz	1/Sgt	IGH	1/Sgt			
TD			1 Co - Capt	Scaife	G-1	2	Ord	7		"Dy"					
DS			1 EO, SC	1st Lt Hart	G-2	2	Med	3		*Co	Clk				
Attached	8		Operational:		G-3	1	J.G	2		*Sp	Sgt				
TOTAL	2	115	G-1 Misc Sec	Tollefson	G-4	5	IG	1	Thompson						
			Engr	adm Wood-Thomas	AG	7	HqCo	15		Pers					
*29th Traffic			QM Sup Off	Johnson	Fin-2		LES	1		Clk	Gr3	Tec	3		
Reg. Group					cal										
			CG Control	Hindman	PM	1	GF4	1							
					Engr	22	Claims	1							
					Sig	7	STO	8							

QUARTERS	ATHLETIC	ACADEMY	S	U	REMARKS
See			X		Occupied by WAC Det, Hq Co & Det, Hq Cond
Comment					Offices (103 indiv Cubicles, sq arm fro
No 3	Hq		X		20-99 in cubicles and 16 in sqd room
	HOT WATER		X		9 coal stoves (3 M-1)
					24 sinks and 12 showers (hot approx 20
					hrs per day)
LATRINE	BASINS		X		67 (approx 1 per 2 Ew)
FACILITIES	WATER CLOSETS		X		11 (approx 1 per 10 Ew)
	SHOWERS		X		12 (approx 1 per 10 Ew)
	BATHS				None
LAUNDRY	WASHING		X		24 sinks (w/hot water & 1 washing machine
FACILITIES	DRYING		X		2 rooms 15'x30'; 1 room 15'x15'
	IRONING BOARDS		X		4 ironing boards, 1 sleeve board
	IRONS		X		6
ADMINISTR-	ORDERLY ROOM		X		12'x12' Clk
TION	OFFICES		X		1 rm, 12'x14', occupied by CoOffs & Pers
	MAIL ROOM		X		None, Ew receive mail through sections
	SUPPLY ROOM		X		Consolidated with Hq Co (WAC Supply Sgt)
	PERS RECORDS		X		Kept by Det Pers Clk under Co Officers
	LAST IG INSPEC		X		30 Dec 44; Sv Rec VS; Qual Card VS; Fors
	BULLETIN BD		X		Neat. Social activi- (732 & 6 could be
					ties need color. improved)
MEDICAL	WAC MEDICAL ORDERLY		X		WAC NCO in charge of Disp asstd by 1Ew, 4Ew
	DISPENSARY		X		Both Ew & Ew & Off Separate ward for Ew
	AVERAGE NO ON SK CALL		X		Well equipped; 5 bed WAC Room.
	STATION		X		2 per day.
	HOSPITAL GENERAL		X		None
	MONTHLY PHYSICALS		X		178th Gen
					Given in quarters
MESS	CONSOLIDATED		X		Yes; WAC Mess Sgt assigned to Hq Cond
	SEP.				
	GUESTS				Military pers only; no limit
SUPPLIES	CLOTHING REQ		X		adequate.
	SALVAGE & REPAIR		X		Monthly.
	LAUNDRY		X		5 day sv; 9 pieces per wk; used by 38%
	DRY CLEANING		X		8 day sv; 3 pieces per mo; used by 20%
	SHOE REPAIR		X		7 day sv; whenever necessary.

POST	CONSOLIDATED	X	Yes; main and branch stores.	EW)
EXCHANGE	SEPARATE	X	Special Supplies sold in Ord Rm (Request	
	TAILOR SHOP	X	Pressing and alterations	
	BEAUTY PARLOR	X	Civ operated under PX officer.	
TRAINING	ARMY TALKS	X	Discontinued during break through	
	DRILL	X	March to work twice daily; parades; gas	
3 HOURS	PT		mask drill semi-monthly; flag detail	
	CO MEETING		daily	
	CO MRE MEETING		Volleyball, basketball, semi-monthly,	
			tennis and bicycling when desired.	
			Monthly,	
			Informally, daily.	
DAY ROOMS	DATE ROOM		Consolidated WAC and EM Day Room	
	SEPARATE DAY ROOM		Yes	
TRANSPOR-	WORK		No	
TATION	MESS		No	Not required
	RECREATIONAL		No	
MORALE	CO MRE CONF	X		
	CO MEETING	X		
	INDIV. INTERVIEWS	X	Indicated superior state of morale.	
	VISITS TO SECTIONS	X		
	MAIL CENSORSHIP	X		
FORMATIONS	REVEILLE	X	Reveille 0630 daily, except Sundays	
	TO WORK	X	Twice daily (morning and noon)	
	TO MESS	X	No	
	RETREAT	X	Only on special occasions	
	PERS INSPECTIONS	X	Semi-weekly.	
	P. PACKS INSPC	X	Daily by Co Offs; weekly by Hq Comd	
COMPANY	KP	X	No	
DUTY	DETAILS	X	For Saturday Inspections only	
	CQ	X	All non-coms by roster.	
	OD	X	Hq Comd OD available (in same bldg)	
DISCIPLINE	CO PUNISHMENT	X	Minor infractions.	
	COURTS MARTIAL	X	None	
	MINOR OFFENSES	X	Uniform violations	
OFF-DUTY	DAY OFF	X	75% (G-2, G-4 & CG 1/2 days; FM & LS none;	
TIME	24-HOUR	X	None	20% none
	48-HOUR	X	Quota 3 per day to Paris, by roster	
	MORE	X	Quota 2 per day wk to England (by roster)	
PROMOTIONS	OFFICER	X	1st Lt and 2d Lt to Capt and 1st Lt resp	
	ENLISTED WOMEN	X	61% noted (Engr, STO & low slow) 1 dir com	
	DECORATIONS	X	1 Bronze Star; 35 Good Conduct Ribbons	
SPECIAL	movies, concerts, USO shows, boxing matches, basketball, volleyball, ten-			
SERVICES	nis, softball, tours of cathedral and champagne cellars, GI Club, dances			
	and bicycling.			
PERSONNEL	SSN	NO.	VACANCIES	STATION OFFICES
NEEDS	070	1		NAME PHONE
	212	1		COMMANDING OFFICER C.O. THOMASER, LG
	213	2	Non-T/O	2996
	345	1		DEPUTY OR EXEC OFF J.C. McCULLY, Col
RETURNS TO	NO.	TYPE		2996
Z OF I	1 Med Return			HQ COMMANDANT W.H. BOSOFF, Lt. Col. 4998
	1 Emer Return			
	1 Dep Disch			G-1 F...BROWN 5905
MARRIAGES	2			AG F...BROWN 5905
				IG N.C. HILSMAN, Lt Col 3925
CIVILIAN LABOR				
	5 Fr Char Women			
	1 Fireman			
PERSONNEL NEEDS	1	405	Tec 5	
	1	566	Gr 4	

COMMENTS: 1. Economic utilization of WAC personnel normally assigned to duty in the unit overhead is achieved by assigning this personnel to Hq Comd (Examples Mess & Supply Sgts, NCE in Dispensary, Operation of consolidated facilities for both EW & EM.

2. EM & EW Dance observed while on the Stations was considered one of the finest the Theater WAC Staff Director has seen.

3. Close proximity of Hq Comd officers to WAC orderly room and living qtrs is considered a detriment to independent WAC unit administration.

4. Gas mask drill has not been observed to be used in other commands

5. Accommodation - Satisfactory (See Recommendation 1)

Supply - Superior

Administration - Excellent (See Recommendation 1)

Assignment & Utilization - Superior

Morale - Superior

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. When expansion of WAC facilities is necessary for additional pers now on requisition, that Hqs Command officers and WAC enlisted pers be separated.

2. Review essentiality of gas mask drill.

3. That Captain Tollefson WAC officer now assigned to G-1 Cise Intermediate Section be authorized to act in the capacity of Senior WAC Officer of the command as liaison officer to the Theater WAC Staff Director.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

LPO 887
15 Jun 1945

SENIOR WAC OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

SPONSORED BY WAC STAFF DIRECTOR, USSTAF
at St. Germain

AGENDA

- 0830 - 0930 Registration:
- 0900 - 0915 Welcome
Commanding General, USSTAF or Representative
WAC Staff Director, USSTAF (Lt. Colonel Mary A. Halleran)
- 0915 - 0930 Administration Announcements
WAC Staff Director, USSTAF, Lt. Colonel Mary A. Halleran.
- 0930 - 0945 Introduction of Guests
Lt. Colonel Anna W. Wilson, TMSD
Guests - Lt. Col. Katherine Goodwin, WAC Staff Director,
ASF
Mrs. Oswald M. Lord, Chairman National Civilian
Advisory Committee.
Miss Dorothy Hall, American Red Cross
(Liaison with Women's Military Services)
- 0945 - 1000 Objectives
Lt. Colonel Anna W. Wilson, TMSD
- 1000 - 1245 Readjustment Program for WAC in the LTC
(To other Theaters, ZI and within Occupying Forces)
1. Theater Functions
2. USSTAF & CPIC Functions
3. DEPCO Functions
Chairman - Major Mary C. Deems, Theater Personnel Officer
Panel Members - Theater and Air Representatives
Captain Jennie Lee, USSTAF
Major Elizabeth Taylor, CPIC
Captain Martha Solvik, 70th ID
Captain Annabelle Pace, 15th ID
Lt. Col. Katherine Goodwin, WAC Staff
Dir., ASF
- 1100 - 1115
(Break)
- Question and Summary Period
Lt. Colonel Anna W. Wilson, TMSD
Lt. Colonel Mary A. Halleran, WAC Staff Director, USSTAF
- 1300 - 1415 Lunch - Chairman, Lt. Colonel Mary A. Halleran
Speakers -
Mrs. Oswald M. Lord, Chairman, National Civilian
Advisory Committee.
Miss Dorothy Hall, WAC Program for WAC (Liaison with
Women's Military Service)
- 1430 - 1515 Supply - 1st Lt Elaine Dickson
1st Lt Margaret Wills
I & E - Captain Janet C. Varn
Riviera Recreational
District - Captain Kathryn L. McWilliams

Athletics	- Captain Isabelle Kane
PRO	- Major Henriette Horak
Special Services	- Captain Camille Frank

1515 - 1530 New Policies - Major Theodore Smith

1530 - 1600 Staff Visits - Major Frances S. Cornick

1600 - 1630 Open Forum

Questions and Ideas from the Field

Panel Members - All MAC Staff Directors

Lt. Colonel Anne W. Wilson, TWSD

Lt. Colonel Mary A. Hallahan, MAC Staff Director, USSTAF

Major Katherine L. St. John, MAC Staff Director, 9th AF

Major Louise Bein, MAC Staff Director, 8th AF

Major Margaret L. Philpott, MAC Staff Director

Captain Elsie Sykes, MAC Staff Director, LTC

1630 - 1700 Parade Film - Major Henriette Horak, Theater MAC Public Relations Officer.

Documentary Film - Captain Vera Von Stein

Corps Story - Major Henriette Horak

1700 - 1720 Final Summary - Lt. Colonel Anne W. Wilson, TWSD

1800 - 2000 Buffet Supper - USSTAF MAC Officers' Quarters,
17 Avenue de Loges

E X H I B I T S

Photographs	Major Henriette Horak
Control Statistics	Major Theodore Smith
Unit Exhibits	Major Theodore Smith
Printings	Sgt Ann Tilsen

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the WAC Staff Director

AFO 887
12 Feb 1945

Major Irene C. Galloway
Overseas Replacement Branch,
War Dept., The Pentagon Bldg.,
Washington, 25, D.C.

Dear Major Galloway:

Thanks so much for your letter of 9 January and the helpful inclosures. Copies of Circular 462 are extremely precious.

Probably by this time you have taken up with Colonel Wilson most of the things you mentioned in your letter.

Inclosed are copies of the correspondence relative to WAC Newsletter. We would still like to know where the 800 copies finally landed - it wasn't here. The new arrangement, however, is quite adequate for our needs.

Captain Stretch has taken over and the Battalion seems to be running very nicely. We are looking forward to Captain Moynahan's arrival.

Requisition for 177 additional losses from the Theater during last year which were never replaced will probably be forthcoming soon in addition to regular loss replacements which we now figure on the basis of one-half of one per cent of total strength. This comes to thirty-three enlisted women and two officers per month.

A copy of the latest Theater brain-storm on Social Associations has been sent to Colonel Wilson. Nothing has been published yet. Thanks for your memos from the Middle East on this subject.

We were all thrilled on the favorable response to our request for increase of quota and know you have had an influence on the matter. Thanks so much for your help.

I wonder if it will be possible for you to send us a copy of AR 625-5 of 12 February 1944, TM 12-427, and whatever TM deals with officer classification. None of the three are available here.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

/s/ Theodora Smith
/t/ THEODORA SMITH
Captain WAC
Administrative Officer.

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Office of the The Chief of Transportation
Washington, 25, D.C.

3 July 1944

Lt. Colonel Anna W. Wilson,
WAC Branch,
Headquarters, ETOUSA,
APO 887,
c/o Postmaster,
New York, New York.

Dear Colonel Wilson:

We have just filled a requisition for General Ross with the very best we could from our ports here at home. Both officers and enlisted women have been selected on the basis of the splendid job they have done at their respective ports. They have been told that they are going to similar installations or at least to a similar type of work over there under the Chief of Transportation and I am very hopeful that nothing will go wrong with this plan.

I though you might be interested in the two weeks course of training they are to receive at Camp Shanks before their embarkation. We have done this instead of the extended field service training at Fort Oglethorpe which incidentally continues to get worse and worse and the Director is finally recommending that they give it up. From where I sit it looks as though the Chief of Transportation here will be doing both the pre-staging and the staging before long.

Perhaps you remember Captain Joy Fincke from our class who will be the Commanding Officer of this Transportation Corps units. Of course, it isn't a "unit" but we are considering it as such for the purposes of training and shipment and I think you will find it will have a fine esprit de corps. Captain Fincke has been our Staff Director and a good one at the Seattle Port of Embarkation for almost a year. The other officers have been selected with the idea of fitting into either company or operational jobs as the need may be. I could not tell from the requisition just what the personnel director in the Office, Chief of Transportation there had in mind. Captain Fincke is good at classification herself and will be completely conversant with her personnel's abilities by the time she arrives. This being the case, I though you might possibly want to skip the reclassification period at the Replacement Depot.

Naturally we are very much interested in knowing your reaction to this group because we are working hard to make it outstanding and I would appreciate a word from you or someone in your office after they are on the job to let me know whether our attempts bore fruit.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Mera Galloway
/t/ MERA GALLOWAY
Major TC (WAC)
Field Director

P.S. For purposes of identification you may need to know that the shipment number is ED-113 (c) in accordance with requisition number 54 dated 18 May 1944 from your theater.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
Personnel Division G-1
Washington
Office of the Director, WAC

1 December 1944

Lt. Colonel Anne W. Wilson
WAC Staff Director
Headquarters ETO
APO 887, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

Dear Colonel Wilson:

At least once every ten days we make a plan whereby at least twice a month we expect to send you a letter giving you news of the Corps. The pressure of work on this office, plus the fact that we seem to have had more than our share of illness since spring, has apparently prevented our getting out anything but action papers. After Colonel Rice's return to duty, Captain Chance, Mrs. Gruber and I took turns at the hospital.

You doubtless know that my office is now set up with Lt. Colonel Rice and Captain Chance as my immediate staff. In the immediate office we still have Mrs. Gruber, Sgt Goodwin, Sgt Carlson and Miss Day. Lt. Colonel Boyce is in the Personnel Policy Branch, Major McClure is in the Personnel Current Branch and Captain Sorough is in the Statistics Branch of G-1.

We have succeeded in getting every operation out of this office and have greatly reduced the amount of correspondence which is handled here. We have, however, with the small staff now in the Office of the Director, WAC, been unable to make the field visits we need to make. We have requested that the Manpower Board survey the work in our office to determine whether or not we can be allotted another officer. If they approve the request I have made a plan to spend a great deal of the time at field installations and to send Colonel Rice out when I am in the office.

I am inclosing an analysis of the present strength of the Corps. The present strength of the Army and the present deployment makes the need for certain skills rather than numbers. We are therefore planning to level off the strength of the Corps at 95,000 to 100,000 and then recruit only for attrition and certain needed skills. This number is estimated at approximately 700 per month. The date of such leveling off and the resulting reduction of the recruiting service will be fixed as soon as we know when the needs of the Surgeon General for medical technicians can be met.

The WAVES plan to level off at 84,000 and recruit for 500 per month after the first of the year. They have stopped the procurement of officers. The Marines and SP4S are now recruiting for attrition only.

As soon as practicable after the reduction of recruiting quotas the training centers will be consolidated -- probably at Des Moines.

Since the above plans have not been announced and we are trying to prevent a "rumor campaign" on these changes, the information is still confidential.

We are working on plans for a brief refresher course for WAC officers assigned to Corps administration. The plans are not far enough along to say whether or not they will receive War Department approval. Our recommendations will probably be for the establishment of a school on an existing installation, for of a course of not more than two weeks designed primarily to relieve the strain incident to long-time daily personnel administration; to give help in personnel counselling--looking toward the time of partial demobilization; to stimulate efforts for the up-grading of personnel; in other words, to provide primarily seminars by which the experience to date may be brought to bear on the present fatigue that has developed among women who have been on the same job for a long time and who must remain there longer.

The Research Branch of the Information and Education Division, ASF, is now planning a survey for us. We hope to obtain by this survey, information as to post war plans of members of the Corps; information as to morale problems and difficulties; information as to attitudes about the Army and experiences in the WAC. The sample has now been set up and the questionnaire is being made. The survey will be conducted in January and February and we hope to have the final tabulation in April.

We are including in a separate mailing a copy of the minutes of the first meeting of the Chief of Staff's Nation Civilian Advisory Committee for the Women's Army Corps. Most of the information will probably be old to you but it will give you a summation of it.

We are also including in the package the four publications relating to pregnancy discharge and maternity care. ASF has been given the responsibility of planning a program of assistance for those who need assistance between the time of discharge and the period of confinement. The plan is not yet complete but the assistance will probably be handled through the Personal Affairs officers and the American Red Cross.

All outstanding circulars pertaining to the WAC are being consolidated and will go to publication very shortly.

A "battle jacket" for women is being designed. This battle jacket will be authorized and will be issued only overseas. It will not be available for issue overseas for quite some time due to the manufacturing situation. Every effort will be made however to keep all made commercially on the standard design. Circular 425 (also inclosed in separate kit) authorizes the OD overcoat for officers when not on duty with troops. We are doing everything possible to keep all members of the Corps in the authorized uniform and the G-1 officers, and G-4 officers, as well as this office, are particularly anxious that the battle jacket be of only the authorized style and material.

In connection with supply I should like to remind you that when supplies are requisitioned the theater has to set up the shipping priority. Many times when the theaters have cabled about shipments requisitioned, the shipment has been at a port. Unless the theater sets a priority the shipment may stay at the port for a long time.

I am sure you are familiar with the provisions in the current plan for partial demobilization on V-E day. The same percentage applied to the Army as a whole will be applied to the WAC as a separate unit. Priority of release will be determined by the Adjusted Service Rating Card. In addition to those separated by this priority, women married to men in the Armed Services may be discharged on request by establishing the fact that their husband have been discharged under the demobilization plans. Women discharged by reasons of this special

provision based on merital status will not be counted against the percentage authorized for separation by the Adjusted Service Rating Cards.

All members of the Corps discharged for physical disability or pregnancy are discharged at the place of assignment. All other members of the Corps are separated at one of five separation centers located in different regions of the country. (Circular #422 also in kit being mailed) Colonel Rice recently made a trip to the Separation Center at Ft. Dix in company with Colonel Goodwin and Major Bass. On the basis of their observations it has been decided to use only the five centers currently authorized for female personnel, unless expansion is necessary after V-E day. I have recommended that at least two WAC officers and six enlisted women be assigned to each of the five Separation Centers -- one officer and possibly two enlisted women to be qualified in counseling, the other WAC personnel to handle supply, living quarters, and be used in the "piloting of women through the centers.

Colonel Rice is leaving this week to observe provisions for female personnel in an AMF and an AGSF Redistribution Center.

Lt. Colonel Albertine Winner of the Royal Army Medical Corps visited this country recently. While here she attended a conference of military surgeons in New York and visited, Merce, Oglethorpe, and the Medical Technicians School at Camp Atterbury. Her schedule was made and handled by Major Jeneway.

I know since Major Galloway's visit that most of this is old information to you but I thought I would send it on anyway. I appreciate all that has been done for Maj Galloway and I know that the information which she brings back will be helpful to us.

I expect to write again soon and I hope it will not be too long before I can see you again.

I know you understand that this is an informal letter and that nothing herein can be considered basis for official action. I hope you will let me have your comments on the officers school and anything herein that interests you.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

/s/ Oveta Culp Hobby

/t/ OWLTA CULP HOBBY

Colonel, G.S.C.

Director, Women's Army Corps

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATION
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the WAC Staff Director

APO 887
20 Dec 44

SUBJECT: Topics for Discussion with Director, WAC.

TO : Colonel J. M. Franey.

1. Please deliver letter to the Director and extend our warmest personal greetings. Tell her that we miss the personal contact with her, and will be happy to have her or any representative visit us at any time. Such personal conferences are considered most helpful.

a. Discuss the advisability of a WAC representative of this theater returning to the War Department to confer on personnel problems of the theater.

2. Present the need for WAC replacements. Wacs are a specialized type of personnel, and general service replacements are not adequate substitutes for WAC personnel lost by normal attrition. To date losses have totaled over two hundred; only ninety-two replacements have been received.

3. Discuss the anticipated rotation and temporary duty policy and how it will affect WAC personnel. Such returns have not so far been authorized because theater policy has not allowed returns of male personnel, and it was not felt advisable to give Wacs any special privileges.

4. If Colonel Shannon concurs, please give the Director a verbal report of our proposed request to the War Department for increase of WAC quota, which will be forwarded through channels when study is complete. A survey of Theater needs was one of Major Galloway's missions on her recent visit (see letter attached). The request will be submitted in accordance with her suggestion and on the basis of (1) troop strength of the Theater and (2) survey made by G-1 of utilization of Wacs in headquarters and T/O units of various supply services. Colonel Shannon has informed me that approximately 10,000 Wacs, exclusive of Air Forces, will be needed, making a total of 13,500 for the theater.

5. Please reassure the Director that the only basis on which we requisition personnel is actual position vacancy within the troop strength and military necessity that the job be filled as efficiently as possible. Personnel for the Army of Occupation is on the same basis. Attached is a copy of article published in Stars and Stripes, London edition, which was taken verbatim from the London Daily Mail as a release from 21st Army Group (British). Attached also are copies of teletypes which set forth the Public Relations policy on this matter.

6. If Colonel Hobby asks about redeployment of WAC personnel, present plans are that there will be no redeployment of Wacs directly from this theater to another except as part of three Bombardment Divisions (about 400 Wacs), and such redeployment of the Divisions has not yet been approved.

7. Discuss with the Director informally the Social Association policy and inform her that General Lee has asked particularly for a copy of the recent Navy regulation. If possible bring back a copy of this regulation.

8. See if you can get the true story behind the War Department not giving this theater additional allotment to cover the negro WAC personnel.

9. Please present our great need for qualified company officers, and the fact that we would be most grateful if Captain Mary Moynahan could be sent to fill part of the Signal Battalion requisition, in which there is a vacancy for a Major. Major Galloway will discuss this further on her return.

10. Do not bring up the subject of the battle dress uniforms for Wacs in this theater.

11. Inclosed is memorandum concerning the questionnaire given WAC personnel in October. We will appreciate your giving the Director this, even though the material is being forwarded to her through channels.

12. Inclosed is also a copy of our report to the Director transmitted by Major Galloway. Checked in pencil are facts in which you may, if you have time, be particularly interested.

Anna W. Wilson
Lt. Colonel, GSC

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
G-1 WAC Section

AFD 887
24 June 1944

Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby
Director, Women's Army Corps
Pentagon Building,
Washington (25), D. C.

Dear Colonel Hobby:

Inclosed are copies of recent cables which have gone forward to the War Department, together with reply received to two of them. My last letter furnished background information relative to the request to recruit civilians.

The Theater Commander and G-1 are very happy about the offer to WAC officers to attend the ATS wing of the British Staff College, but neither Supreme Headquarters nor ETOUSA felt it could release an officer at this time (a real compliment to the work WAC officers are doing), the USSTAF feels its officers should attend the air, rather than ground branch. We are very hopeful that three officers can be spared from the States, and know they will be carefully selected.

We can appreciate the need at home for WAC personnel, and the policy that general service men should not be required to take over a Wac's job in order to release her for overseas. Our requisitions for Wacs, however, are to supply critically needed skilled personnel for jobs which general service men cannot fill as efficiently or adequately. It is the same story here as in the States - for clerical work of all kinds, one enlisted woman can replace two or three general service men, and with the present and expected pressure of work, headquarters offices at SHAEF and ETOUSA feel it is essential to obtain the best help possible, and have asked for Wacs rather than enlisted men. It is not contemplated that the general service men shipped to this theater would be used for the kinds of jobs for which Wacs have been requisitioned, and therefore no interchangeability of general service men for enlisted women exists. Anything you can do to solve the man-woman power problem at home, so that we can get the enlisted woman needed here in time to fill these vital jobs, will be appreciated. We have not yet received definite action on SHAEF's requisition (Cable E-29729, 26 May 44) for one hundred six (106) enlisted women, and ETOUSA'S (Chief of Transportation) requisition (AG200.3 REGA #54, 18 May 44) for six (6) officers and one hundred sixty-three (163) enlisted women.

We are still awaiting an official report on the death of the two (2) enlisted women about whom I wrote you, but it should be available very soon, and will be sent to you immediately upon receipt.

The War Department's response to our supply needs is most gratifying. Thanks for your help in this field.

With warmest personal regards,

Faithfully yours,

ANNA W. WILSON
Lt. Colonel, WAC
WAC Staff Director, ETOUSA

WAC BRANCH

APC 887
June 1944

Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby
Director, Women's Army Corps
War Department, Pentagon Bldg.,
Washington, 25 D. C.

Dear Colonel Hobby:

About 15 May 1944 a cable went forward to the War Department requesting authority to enlist in the WAC American citizens residing in the United Kingdom who are not in the armed forces of cobelligerents. Several days ago (27 May 44) we were informed by Cable War-42262 that the matter was under consideration.

You may be interested to know that within the past sixteen months over three hundred (300) such applications for enlistment were received and over one hundred (100) have been refiled within the past three months. Fully one half are qualified from the standpoint of age and proof of citizenship, and with the proper publicity it is believed that at least one hundred and fifty (150) qualified civilians can be enlisted. One hundred and fifty (150) more Wacs would be extremely valuable at this moment, and there is every reason to believe that the need for them will increase as operations become more intensive. Unfilled requisitions, for which there are position vacancies in overhead allotments, but no "bodies" total one thousand (1000).

It is felt that an adequate course of basic military training can be conducted at 10th Replacement Depot where orientation is given to personnel coming from the States and where transferees from the British Women's Services are just completing a two weeks' course under the command of Captain Mary McCarthy and 1st Sgt Rosekrans. A copy of their training schedule is inclosed herewith for your information. Sufficient trained WAC personnel, both officer and non-commissioned, is available in the theater to institute and carry through four or five weeks' basic training program for enlistees. Such officers as Major Mary C. Weems, Captain Mary McCarthy, Captain Hope Harrin, Captain Marian MacAdam, Lt. Grace Auer, Lt. Dorothy King, and many qualified non-commissioned officers are equipped, both by civilian background and military experience, to handle this sort of assignment, and I feel the urgent need for trained enlisted women well justifies the effort and expense of training.

A cable has gone forward requesting amendment of T/E 21 to authorize trousers, outer cover, liner, and field jacket for each enlisted woman in this theater. This type of warm weather resistant clothing is available now to a limited number, but should, I feel, be standard equipment for all. There is no heat, as you know, in the "summer" time, slit trenches and basements are used during air raids, more and more of the personnel are working on night shifts, and billets are often a long way from offices. Personnel assigned to Forward Echelon, ETOUSA, and other units on early movement orders will be equipped 100% with the stocks available here now, so that early authorization of this clothing for all personnel is advisable.

(Cable reference European Theater of Operations outgoing message No. E-31187, dated 3 June 1944)

With all good wishes,

Yours faithfully,

ANNE W. WILSON
Lt. Colonel, WAC
ETO WAC Director

Number 15
May 1945

THREE YEARS OLD

A bare three years ago the W.A.A.C. had just passed the "gleam in its father's eye" stage, and many members of the military and legislative bodies which fostered it harbored private doubts about the wisdom of the whole conception - doubts exceeded only by an immense curiosity.

After three years the doubts have largely succumbed to approval, curiosity given way to acceptance, and the gleam transferred to the eyes of nearly 100,000 American women around the world who proudly salute the United States Flag.

From the vantage point of this advanced age, we look back to that first year, marked by exciting beginnings, rapid expansion of training facilities, complicated assignment problems; to our second year, highlighted by stepped-up recruiting, companies spreading out into the field and to overseas theaters, and final integration into the Army; to our third year of expanding service in new theaters, new types of jobs, with emphasis on specialized skills, and adjustment of administrative procedures to fit more smoothly into the normal structure of the Army.

Which brings us to the threshold of our fourth year in uniform - an age we never really expected to attain. From the standpoint of utility to the Army, it should be the most fruitful year. The months of hurried training and urgent expansion, of treading untried pathways are over; the task now is to increase efficiency, to do each job better and with less personnel than it has ever been done before. The year may be expected to bring stabilization in this Theater, readjustment of personnel and supplies to hurl the full weight of our fighting forces against the enemy in the Pacific. Backed by three years of military training and experience, and months of acquaintance with the "ETO-way", we take pride in our status as trained, essential personnel on whom the Army may rely until final victory is won and the maintenance of peace and order is relinquished to civilian hands.

WE WELCOME

The final groups of officer and enlisted personnel which bring to authorized strength two all-WAC T/O Units - the 6888th Central Postal Directory and %3341st Signal Service Battalion. The latter group was the first to debark directly on the Continent, via the 15th Reinforcement Depot, without opportunity to acquire an English accent. New officers are:

Captain Dorothy Palmer, Control Division, Hq Com Zone.
1st Lt. Doris N. Cable, 6888th Central Postal Directory.
1st Lt. Willa G. Cherry, 6888th Central Postal Directory.
1st Lt. Fannie A. Griffin, 6888th Central Postal Directory.
1st Lt. Julia H. Williams, 6888th Central Postal Directory.

2d Lt. Julia A. Rich, 6888th Central Postal Directory.
1st Lt. Earnice Barzynski, Hq US Group Control Council.
1st Lt. Margaret Canton, %3341st Signal Service Battalion.
1st Lt. Elnora A. Hepfinger, % 3341st Signal Service Battalion.

1st Lt. Mildred J. Sellman, %3341st Signal Service Battalion
 1st Lt. Lois Burlingame, %3341st Signal Service Battalion.
 1st Lt. Thrace O. Angel, %3341st Signal Service Battalion.
 1st Lt. Helen C. Lindquist, %3341st Signal Service Battalion.
 2d Lt. Hazel M. Griffin, % 3341st Signal Service Battalion.
 2d Lt. Selma I. Strauss, %3341st Signal Service Battalion.
 2d Lt. Elisabeth W. Richard, %3341st Signal Service Battalion.

SPARKLE, SPARKLE

Shoulders are gleaming brightly these days, and congratulations are due:

Major Selma Herbert, G-1 SHAEF.
Major Rebekah Fisk, G-2 SHAEF.
Captain Mary Higgins, ATC.
Captain Anita Roberts, G-4 SHAEF.
Captain Dorothy Aldrich, OMA.
Captain Ellen Peffer, USGCC.
Captain Sue Trulock, USGCC.
Captain Gloria Viorra, USGCC.
1st Lt. Anne Winslow, OSS.
1st Lt. Miriam J. Johnson, Oise Intermediate Section.
1st Lt. Muriel H. Hinds, Civil Censorship Detachment.
1st Lt. Lillian R. Tombacher, Civil Censorship Detachment.
1st Lt. Mary J. McLaughlin, USGCC.
1st Lt. Esther J. Corwin, WAC Det., Hq ETOUSA.

And, just as we go to press, Major Florence Marie Clark, G-3, ETOUSA.

DECORATIONS

At an impressive ceremony held in the courtyard of the California Hotel Paris, on 14 April, Major General W.S. Rumbough, Chief Signal Officer of the Theater, presented Certificates of Merit to ten enlisted women of the %3341st Signal Service Battalion, who were instrumental in establishing and maintaining signal communications in this headquarters during the Normandy Campaign. Congratulations to:

S/Sgt. Agatha L. MacDonald	Sgt. Gwendolyn Mecker
S/Sgt. Sarah C. McCaffrey	Sgt. Mary V. Nardy
S/Sgt. Edith C. Royer	Sgt. Eleanor M. O'Neill

T/4 Sarah Stepnowska
 Cpl. Laura L. Carson
 T/5 Donald V. Campbell
 T/5 Dolores Urbaniak

The ETO is being represented at Officer Candidate School Class No. 58 by seven candidates, and at Class No. 59 by eight candidates, our largest quota to date. All good luck to:

Pfc Meredith Clark, Hq ETOUSA.
 T/4 Margie J. Barnes, 29th Traffic Regulating Group.
 S/Sgt Dorothy E. Brown, %3341st Signal Service Battalion.
 Sgt Clara L. Wright, Hq ETOUSA.
 Pfc Dorothy Brady, Hq 8th Air Force.
 Cpl Edith L. Klotz, Hq 1st Air Division.
 Pvt Bertha J. Lurey, Hq UK Base

who have already left for Ft. Des Moines, and to

T/Sgt Jeannette L. Conway, Hq AFOWS.
T/5 Marion E. Rodgers, Hq UK Base.
S/Sgt. Virginia C. Reynolds, Hq 9th Bombardment
Division.
T/4 Katherine L. Humm, Hq Oie Intermediate Section.
Pfc Louise D. Wesemann, Hq 9th Bombardment Division.
Sgt. Mildred E. Cornwell, Hq 2d Air Division.
Sgt. Gladys B. Hathaway, Hq 2d Air Division.
Pfc Madge B. Conyers, Hq 12th Army Group

who will be leaving very soon.

STRIDE UP THE BAND

May 14th will be parade day for many Wacs in the ETO. The first all-female parade in the history of Paris will be made up of approximately fifteen hundred Wacs stationed in that city and representative groups from the British, Canadian and French Women's Services, marching down the Champs Elysees, favorite parade boulevard of France. A parade on the same day is planned for Wacs in London, and at almost all headquarters in the United Kingdom and on the Continent where Wacs are stationed - not excepting areas with definitely Teutonic names. A far cry perhaps, from the grassy parade grounds of Ft. Des Moines, Oglothorpe, and Devens and the sand of Daytona Beach, the gravel of Camp Polk or the macadam of Lichfield but the same soldiers, the same music, the same thirty-inch pace and smart "Eyes Right."

All Wacs in the Theater are entitled to know, in connection with the third Anniversary ceremonies, what the Supreme Commander recently wrote concerning them.

"During the time I have had Wacs under my command, they have met every test and task assigned them. I have seen them at work in Africa, Italy, England, here in France, and at Army installations throughout the European Theater. Their contributions in efficiency, skill, spirit and determination are immeasurable. "In three years the Women's Army Corps has built for itself an impressive record of conduct and of service, and given the womanhood of America every right to be proud of their accomplishments.

Signed: DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER."

DETACHMENT CO'S AND SUPPLY OFFICERS

As was publicized by memo to Detachment Commanders on 17 April, brassieres, girdles and white handkerchiefs may now be purchased at Sales Stores by enlisted women, provided a certificate signed by the Commanding Officer is furnished as authority for the purchase. However, entries should not be made in the Form 732 (Individual Clothing and Equipment Record), since the items are purchase not issued. A separate record should be kept in conjunction with the clothing record, and Commanding Officers should not authorize purchase in excess of allowances set by the ETO clothing ration card.

Additional items, including summer pajamas, will be handled in the same manner as soon as stock levels permit.

WAC OFFICERS SCHOOL

As forecast in last month's issue, the school for WAC administrators did open in April, but it's at Purdue University rather than at University of Indiana. Lt. Colonel Jessie Pearl Rice, former Deputy Director of the Corps, is Director of the School, and on the permanent school staff are Major Jean McLin, AGF, Major Mattie E. Treadwell, AMF, Captain Margaret Onion and Captain Lillian Dorsey. A rotating staff of three additional officers will be assigned for duty with each class. Major Florence Jepson, who has been Assistant Military Attache in London for the past year, is currently on temporary duty at the School and will give a course on personnel practice as developed in the British Women's Services over the past six-year period.

FURLOUGH, LEAVE AND P.S.S. AREAS

1. BRUSSELS. Quotas of accommodations at Central Hotel for use of WAC officers have been allotted to USSTAF, ETOUSA (including USGCC and first Allied Airborne Army), SHAEF, Oise, Normandy and Seine Sections and 12th Army Group. The area is available for use on 72-hour pass only (exclusive of travel time), and the 72-hour periods begin on Wednesday and Sundays. The total quota of 7 was suballotted.

	<u>Wednesday</u>	<u>Sunday</u>
ETOUSA - Com Z (including 1st Allied Airborne and USGCC)	2	2
Oise	1	
Normandy	1	
Seine		1
12th Army Group		1

Officers covered by the ETOUSA - Com Z quota, and any miscellaneous groups not otherwise taken care of, process applications to AG, this headquarters, First come, first served.

Accommodation for enlisted women will be available about 15 May and quota will be allotted.

Channel Base, which is responsible for this area, reports excellent clubs, gift shops and recreational facilities of all kinds.

2. RIVIERA - Quotas for facilities in the USRA, (officers at Cannes, enlisted at Nice) have been allotted to Air Force groups who already have transportation available. Special leave trains are being made available to transport Com Zone and Field Force personnel, and quotas will be made to those commands as soon as possible.

The Alhambra Hotel at Nice has been reserved for enlisted women, and a hotel at Antibes (Cannes) for female officers.

Everyone who has gone down for a preview says - wonderful weather, beautiful scenery, much recreation, little rest, plenty of use for off-duty dress, play clothes, sun glasses and self control.

3. Northern Ireland. Letter AG 210.711 x 220.711 MPMGA, Hq ETO, 22 April 45 amends the letters relating to furloughs to Great

Britain to provide.

"2. Personnel arriving in Great Britain from the European Continent on leave or furlough and desiring to visit Northern Ireland or Eire must apply for permission to do so to the Commanding General, United Kingdom Base. In this connection, attention is invited to the requirement of the American Embassy in London that an applicant for travel to Eire must have a certificate from his or her commanding officer to the effect that he or she is an American citizen. US military personnel are required to comply with pertinent laws of Great Britain and regulations of the US State Department in connection with visits to Eire, a neutral country.

"3. The Commanding General, United Kingdom Base, may grant leave personnel from the European continent permission to go to Northern Ireland or Eire only in the most urgent cases. Personnel applying for permission are required to have written approval of their commanding officer. Within the permissible category are military personnel having husbands, wives, mothers or fathers in either of the two localities. For this purpose the Commanding General United Kingdom Base, may interpret the provisions of paragraph 4, Section V, Circular 98, this headquarters, dated 15 September 1944, as he deems appropriate.

"4. Time consumed in traveling between Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Great Britain and Eire will be in addition to the seven -day leave or furlough period."

4. Great Britain. Letter AG 210.711 x 220.711MPM-G., 12 April 45 amends the letter authorizing female personnel to go to Great Britain on 7-day leave or furlough by providing that arrangements for return transportation be made at Regional Transportation Office, 7 Grosvenor Square, rather than 10 Charles Street

Also, remember that in the case of enlisted women, orders should specify they report on arrival in Great Britain to Major Philpot, WAC Staff Director, 47 Grosvenor Square. After reporting to her office, personnel is free to continue to destination specified in furlough papers. This check is necessary so that Major Philpot may locate personnel on furlough in case of emergency or check if personnel do not return on time.

NEW POLICY

1. Appointment of WAC Personnel as Second Lieutenants. Letter on this subject, file AG 210.1 MPM-G., this headquarters, 13 April 45, provides:

"1. Applications of WAC personnel for appointment as second lieutenants AUS, submitted under the provisions of Circular 10, this headquarters, cs, will be further governed by procedure set forth below:

a. Applications will be prepared in accordance with pertinent portions of above cited circular.

b. Boards appointed pursuant to paragraph 5g, above cited circular, will include one or more WAC officers for the purpose of examining WAC applicants. To the extent practicable, at least one member of the board shall be of the arm or service for which applicants are applying.

c. On receipt of approved applications at this headquarters, orders will be issued directing applicants to proceed to this headquarters on temporary duty for the purpose of interview by the Theater Board and the taking of such tests as are deemed appropriate.

d. Applications approved by this headquarters will be forwarded to the War Department for final action.

2.. Acceptance of such appointment will not preclude return to the United States under the provisions of Circular 47, War Department, 8 February 1945."

2. Promotion of officers is covered in Hq ETO Circular 37, 5 April 45, Section I, and replaces former directives on this subject. Note: (1) Recommendations for promotion of WAC officers above the grade of captain will be forwarded to this headquarters, using the form in Annex 4 of the Circular. The last manner of performance will be written in ink and initialed by the recommending officer. Recommendations will include a brief history of the officer's civilian and military background, and be forwarded to this headquarters with the personal recommendation and signature of the commander immediately subordinate to this headquarters having jurisdiction in the premises.

(2) Final action on all other WAC officer promotion recommendations is delegated to commanders of USSTAF, Army Groups, First Allied Airborne Army, 8th Air Force, 9th Air Force and Communications Zone.

(3) Provisions of AR 605-12, 17 Aug 44, as amended, will be complied with.

3. Military Courtesy, Discipline and Wearing of the Uniform. General Orders 55, Hq ETO, 7 April 45, rescinds GO 20, 1944, and outlines theater-wide regulations which should be drawn to the attention of all personnel and posted where it will be available for ready reference.

4. Off-duty Dress. Memorandum, Hq Com Z, ETO, file AG 421 OpG., 30 March 45, Subject: Uniform amends same file, 27 September 44 to provide:

"5. The off-duty dress with authorized accessories is permitted for optional wear by Women's Army Corps personnel when off-duty."

Theater uniform regulations are undergoing revision and similar provision will appear in the new directive.

5. Shoulder Sleeve Insignia. WD Circular 111, 7 April 45 amends AR 600-40 to provide:

"56f. Personnel returned from overseas for assignment in the United States are authorized to wear the shoulder sleeve insignia of the unit to which they were assigned overseas until they are permanently assigned to another unit at which time the shoulder sleeve insignia of the new unit will be worn on the left shoulder sleeve in accordance with the provisions of c above. The shoulder sleeve insignia of the oversea unit may be worn (but not required) in the same relative position on the right shoulder sleeve. Individuals may select the particular unit shoulder sleeve insignia they desire to wear from those authorized the organizations to which they were assigned while serving overseas. Under no circumstances will more than one such insignia be worn on the right shoulder sleeve at a time."

6. Procurement objective (appointment as 2d Lt. .US) for clinical psychologists. The original announcement of this procurement objective and statement of educational and experience qualifications is covered in WD Circular 392, 2 October 1944. It was amended by WD Circular 97, 29 March 45 to extend to warrant officers and enlisted women the same opportunity to apply for appointment as clinical psychologists.

7. School for WAC Personnel Administration. Announced in WD Circular 103 3 April 45, is established at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, with the first class beginning 17 April and ending 3 May. The next five classes are scheduled between 8 May and 16 August. Details about the school were outlined in April WACETO, and elsewhere in this issue.

8. Administrative and Medical Disposition of Non-effective Personnel. WD Circular 81, 13 March 45, goes into considerable detail concerning the difference between medical channels for disposition of personnel disqualified for further service because of physical or psychiatric condition and administrative channels for disposition of personnel because of inadaptability to military service (covered by AR 615-368 or AR 615-369). Limitations of the use of a diagnosis of "psychoneurosis" is explained. "....it must be clearly understood that there are many causes for noneffectiveness other than sickness. Among these are inaptness, inadaptability due to emotional instability, lack of physical stamina, misassignment, defective attitude, and unwillingness to expend effort. Those who are ineffective by reason of any of these causes will be disposed of administratively."

"The main job of preventive psychiatry must be done by commanding officer.

This circular should be read in its entirety by all company and personnel officers.

9. AR 35-4220, 17 November 44, Ci, 10 March 45, sets forth the certificates which must be executed by female officers to obtain increased subsistence and rental allowances for dependent husband or children.

TRAINING

An excellent training film, No. 2093, "Strictly Personal", newly released from the War Department, is available on loan from the Army Pictorial Service File Library in Paris. It deals with personal hygiene from the feminine point of view and should be shown to all WAC Detachments.

Detachments may call JASmin 4295 or pick up the film at 49 Blvd Suchet. Out of town-ers, arrange for film to be sent you by writing Army Pictorial Service Attention; Film and Equipment Exchange, Hq ETOUSA, APO 887.

ROUND THE WORLD

A "home-front heroine", Pvt Majory L. Babinetz, who was killed in July 1944 in the crash of an A-24 dive bomber from which she was broadcasting during a recruiting drive in Oklahoma, has been awarded posthumously, the first Air Medal ever received by a member of the Corps.

Easter greetings from the Southwest Pacific to Wacs in the ETO arrived too late for last issue. They are passed on, herewith, with the information that greetings from us-all have been sent on the occasion of the Anniversary.

WAC News (Ft. Des Moines) reports statistics compiled by the Quartermaster Corps which furnish a description of the typical woman soldier. Here's how she "shapes up".

"5' 4"	High	6-B	Shoe
128	Pounds	Size 7	Glove
26½"	Waist	13"	Shirt collar
22"	Hat size	size 9½	hose

-- which makes her an approximately "perfect 34".

The War Department, Bureau of Public Relations declares the study revealed. "She had at least a high school education and some specialist training to begin with (21% were college educated) and in the Army she has improved upon her original skills, learned a new skill or a new application of her old one. "Seven women in eight were employed at the time of enlistment." No. 1 post-war ambition of those interviewed is--by a majority of 73% --marriage and home-making. Sixty percent had husbands, fathers, brothers, sons or fiancées in the armed services. Of the remaining 40%, half were the only members of their families eligible for the service. One woman in seven was married at the time she joined the WAC and one in fourteen has been married since her enlistment."

FROM THE DIRECTOR

*TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

I deeply appreciate being awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and I wear it with the realization that it is recognition of distinguished service not of an individual, but of the Women's Army Corps. Every member of the Corps who has given her time, her talents, her loyalty, and her faithful devotion to the job assigned has had a part in winning this recognition.

As congratulations and good wishes come to me, I know they also are congratulations and good wishes to the Women's Army Corps. Therefore, I express my congratulations and appreciation to you for a job well done and remind you that our past performance is simply a basis for what I believe will be an even better performance for the period of service that still remains before we can enjoy the peace we all desire.

OVET. CULP HOBBY
Colonel, GSC
Director, Women's Army Corps."

(S: 16 June 43)
Replacements for WAAF Signal Section.
322.08E

1. G-1 AG-E 9 June 43 Recommend reference to WAAC and indorsing to CG, Eighth Air Force for information on which to base reply
-

2. Chief WAAC 10 June A. Discussion.
of Pers Branch 1943
G-1

1. There is nothing in the letter which indicates that this is a WAAC matter, and we cannot infer it is 8th AAF's desire to utilize WAAC personnel as security officers.

2. WAAC officers are normally available for command and administrative duties within the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Reference War Department Memo No. W 635-3-43 dated 31 March 1943. However, it is believed, that if the 8th AAF should request Waacs for this purpose, the War Department would make an exception and allot the number required to this theater, on the condition that they would be replacing A.U.S. Officers on an authorized Table of Allotment.

3. 2nd Officer Dorothy L. Swart L-800017, who is assigned to Bomber Command, 8th Air Force, is in the Code and Cypher School, Oxford at the present time, with the approval of the WAAC Theater Director.

b. Recommendation:

It is recommended that the letter be indorsed to the 8th Air Force for comment.

A.W.W.

3. AGE G-1 15 June RWN/scott
The CG directs that the attached letter be indorsed to the CG, Eighth Air Force, substantially as follows:

"1. WAAC Officers are normally available only for command administrative duties within the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, reference WD Memo. No. W-635-3-43 dated 31 March 1943. However, it is believed that if the Eighth Air Force should request WAAC personnel for this purpose, the War Department might make an exception and allot the number required to this Theater provided they be utilized to replace U.S. Army Officers in approved tables of organization or tables of allotments.

2. Your comments and recommendations are desired.

O.B.A.

HEADQUARTERS ETOUSA

G-1 WAC Section

AFD 887

22 April 1944

Memorandum on Policy

I. Assignment of WAC Personnel - Agreed with Colonel Shannon, Chief of Personnel Branch as of this date:

1. All WAC requisitioned out of RN 200 (c) would be assigned to the using organization meaning Headquarters SES, Headquarters CBS, etc.

2. WAC personnel to be assigned to WAC Detachment for which allotment is in process of being published will also be assigned and Colonel Shannon has called EFRS and so authorized.

3. Any officers or enlisted personnel for whom we do not have vacancies will remain assigned to 10th RCD and placed on Detached Service with Headquarters ETOUSA until such time as vacancy is found.

II. Assignment of WAC Officers as Personal Assistants - By agreement with General Lord and Colonel Franey of this date, no WAC Officer is to be assigned to a purely stenographic job. The job must also entail administrative work, which is commensurate with the grade of the officer.

1. The Chief of Staff suggested that a survey be made of all WAC officers presently assigned in line with this verbal directive.

2. This directive further indicates that a careful job analysis be made before any officer is assigned from this day forward and that Staff Sections and Services should be advised informally prior to assignments of this policy.

/s/ Anna W. Wilson
/t/ ANNA W. WILSON
Major, WAC
WAC Staff Director, ETOUSA

WAC OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
January 1945

	<u>Other Than Air Forces</u>	<u>Air Forces</u>	<u>Total</u>
WAC Detachment Administration	51	33	84
WAC Staff Directors	7	4	11
Administration and Personnel	58	20	78
Military Secretaries	34	11	45
Photographic Technicians	-	24	24
Signal Operation	11	32	43
Watch Officer	-	13	13
Transportation Operation	11	-	11
Quartermaster Operation	7	-	7
Civil Censorship	20	-	20
G-2 MIS	10	-	10
Special Service	6	2	8
Public Relations Office	5	-	5
Laboratory Technician	1	-	1
Provost Marshal	1	-	1
Assistant Military Attache	1	-	1
Office of Strategic Services	12	-	12
Attending Staff College	3	-	3
TOTAL -	238	139	377

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES OF WAC OFFICERS

UTILIZED BY EUROPEAN THEATER

1 August 1945

8% 0400 0220 0221	
15% 2110 2200	
22% 0600 2150 2421 5000 5401 8103 8503 9100 9335	
55% 2120	7% 2145 13% 4110 20% 4000 60% 2136 2902

Officers in
Operational Jobs

Officers In
WAC Administration

76%

24%

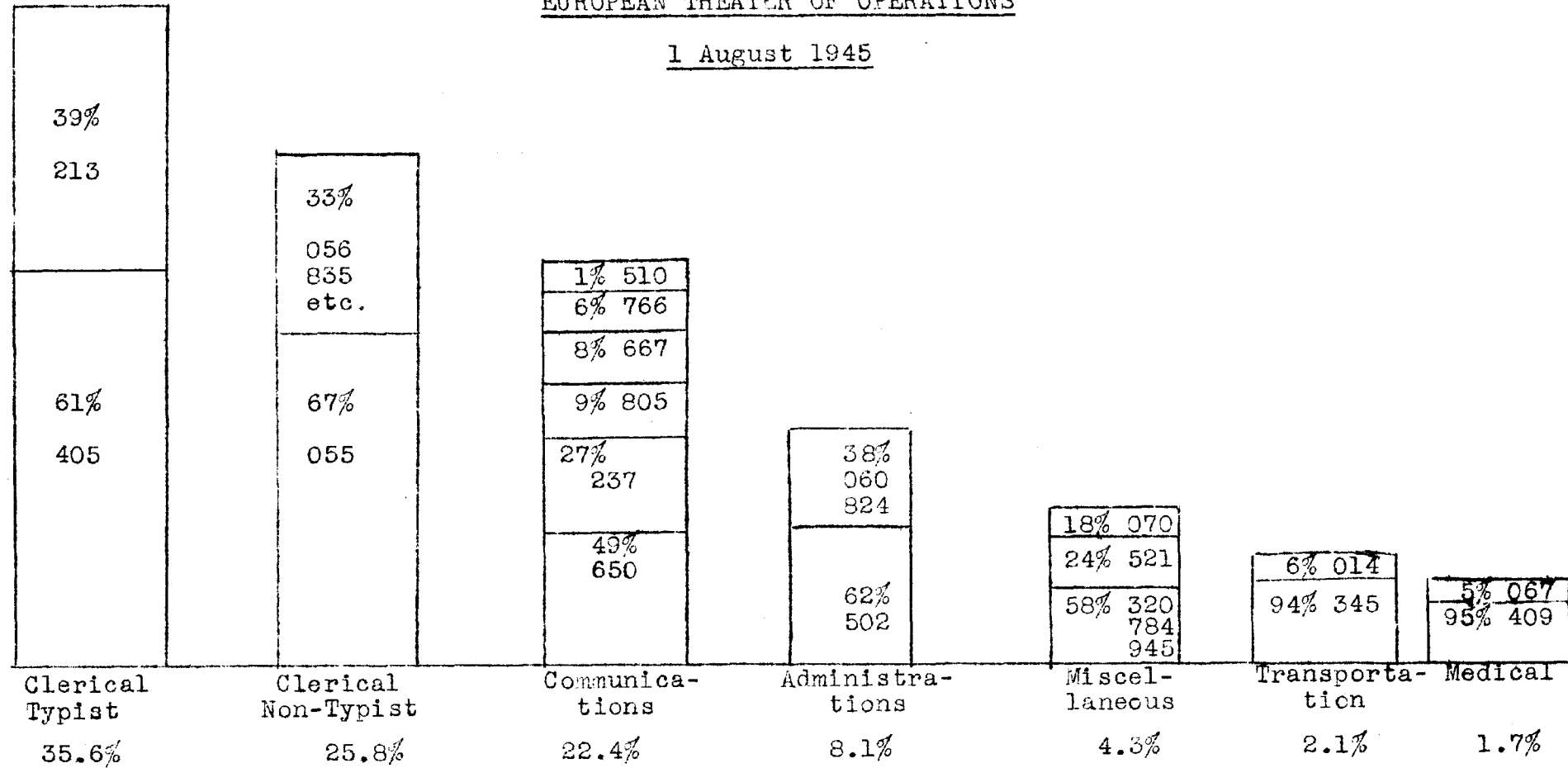
MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES
WAC OFFICERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

<u>MOS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
0030	Postal Officer
0200	Communications Officer
0220	Message Center Officer
0221	Message Center Officer, Field
0224	Message Center Officer Cryptographic
0400	Telephone and Telegraph Officer
0410	Telephone and Telegraph Officer, Inside Plant
0600	Motor Transportation Officer
0610	Freight Transportation Officer
2110	Adjutant or Adjutant General
2115	Recording Secretary
2025	Chief or Director, Major Departmental Unit
2120	Administrative Officer
2136	Unit Officer, Non Tactical
2145	Staff Director, WAC
2150	Organization and Training Officer
2200	Military Personnel Officer
2260	Personnel Staff Officer
2201	Personnel Assignment Officer
2202	Civilian Personnel Officer
2310	Recruiting and Induction Officer
2335	Occupational Deferment Advisor
2421	Historical Editor
2600	Administrative Assistant
2616	Plans and Policy Officer
2622	Unit Officer, Training Center
2610	Procedures Central Officer
2900	Headquarters Company Officer
2901	Headquarters Commandant
2902	Composite Unit Commander
2910	Service Company Commander
3200	Veterinary Officer
4000	Supply Officer, General
4110	Mess Officer
4113	Mess, Supply and Transportation Officer
4210	Army Exchange Officer
4411	Supply Officer, Administration
4400	Signal Supply Officer
4880	Engineering Equipment Maintenance Officer
4930	Property Officer
4950	Billeting Officer
5000	Special Service Officer
5261	Theatrical Entertainment Director
5401	Public Relations Officer
5661	Athletic and Recreation Officer
6201	Finance Officer, Disbursing
6302	Budget and Fiscal Officer
6400	Statistician
8103	Judge Advocate or Judge Advocate General
8107	Legal Officer, Military Government
8503	Aerial Photograph Interpreter
9100	Provost Marshal
9332	Interpreter
9335	Censorship Officer
9600	Cryptographic Officer, General
9604	Cryptanalytic, Officer Translation
9610	Security Officer, Cryptographic
9620	Security Officer, Classified Material

PERCENTAGE BY MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES OF WAC PERSONNEL

EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

1 August 1945



MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES
ENLISTED WAC PERSONNEL
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

MOS	TITLE	MOS	TITLE
014	Mechanic, Automotive	286	Motion Picture Production Technician
017	Baker	288	Playwright
022	Barber	289	Personnel Consultant Assistant
037	Meat Cutter	290	Personnel Technician
052	Chief Clerk	296	Artist
055	Clerk, General	301	Investigator
056	Postal Clerk	302	Machine Operator (Designated Machine)
060	Cook	303	Hospital Orderly
067	Dental Laboratory Technician	306	Geographer
070	Draftsman	309	Telephone Operator
071	Draftsman, Mechanical	316	Automobile Serviceman
075	Draftsman, Electrical	320	Interpreter
076	Draftsman, Topographic	323	Stock Record Clerk
089	Frameman, TP and TG	324	Stock Clerk
124	Steward	344	Chauffeur
126	Meteorologist	345	Truck Driver, light
128	Multilith or Multigraph Operator	348	Parts Clerk, Automotive
137	Projectionist, Motion Picture	350	Bookkeeper, General
144	Painter, General	351	Bookkeeping Machine Operator
152	Photographer	355	File Clerk
160	Physics Laboratory Assistant	368	Personnel Clerk
168	Printer	370	Proof Reader
178	Radio Engineer (Technician)	373	Sales Clerk
196	Sanitary Technician	374	Stock Control Clerk
200	Sewing Machine Operator	376	Dental Hygienist
203	Packing Case Maker (Cargo Packer)	386	Entertainer
207	Sound Recording Equipment	388	Physicist
212	Statistical Clerk	390	Auditor
213	Stenographer	391	Librarian
233	Switchman, Railway	399	Reporter
234	Tailor	400	Tabulating Machine Operator
236	Telegraph Operator	405	Clerk-Typist
237	Teletypewriter Operator	409	Medical Technician
238	Lineman, TP and TG	410	Dispatcher, Motor Vehicles
247	Typist	411	Chemical Laboratory Assistant
253	Water Supply Foreman	425	Tabulating Machine Repairman
264	X-Ray Technician	426	Economist
267	Translator	429	Guide, Hunting and Fishing
270	Cooper	442	Entertainment Specialist
272	Key Punch Machine Operator	455	Diver's Helper
273	Airplane Pilot	457	Shop Clerk
274	Writer, Military Subject	492	Control Room Operator
275	Classification Specialist	494	Production Man (Radio)
279	Legal Clerk	495	Music Librarian
280	Court Reporter	496	Music Arranger
283	Athletic Instructor	501	Administrative and Technical Clerk
284	Actor	502	Administrative NCO

MOS	TITLE	MOS	TITLE
505	Ammunition NCO	754	Radio Mechanic, AAF
510	Information Center Operator	756	Radio Operator, AAF
511	Armorer	758	Airplane Propeller Shop Chief
521	Basic	760	Radio Operator, AACS
542	Communications Chief	762	Airplane Engine Repairman
552	Control Tower Operator	766	Radio Operator, High Speed Manual
566	Duty NCO	776	Radio Operator, Low Speed
568	Airplane Target Radio Repairman	784	Weather Observer
584	Sergeant Major	805	Cryptographic Technician
585	First Sergeant	806	Code Clerk
590	Duty Soldier	807	Cryptographer (Code Compiler)
591	Foreman, Fumigation and Bath	813	Motor Transportation NCO
609	Leather and Canvas Worker	816	Personnel NCO
622	Finance Technical Clerk	818	Railway Transportation NCO
623	Finance Typist Clerk	821	Quartermaster Supply Technician
624	Finance Clerk	823	Coxswain, Harbor Craft
631	Intelligence NCO	824	Mess Sergeant
648	Radio Repairman	825	Medical Supply NCO
650	Telephone Switchboard Operator	826	AAF Supply Technician
651	Platoon Sergeant	827	High Voltage Lineman
657	Medical Aidman	835	Supply Clerk
658	Link Trainer Instructor	847	Prosthetic Dental Supply Clerk
659	Instructor(Designated Subject)	848	Parts Clerk, Armament
667	Message Center Clerk	855	Dental Technician
673	Medical NCO	857	Flight Surgeon's Assistant
674	Message Center Chief	858	Medical Laboratory Technician
675	Messenger	861	Surgical Technician
677	Military Policeman	870	Chemical NCO
685	Airplane Electrical Mechanic	893	Facsimile Operator
695	Orderly	900	Munitions worker, Ground
709	Traffic Analyst (Radio)	901	Munitions Worker
740	Radio Operator (Intermediate Speed)	945	Photographic Laboratory Technician
747	Airplane and Engine Mechanic	970	Link Celestial Navigation Trainer Operator

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

26 October 1944

JOBS PERFORMED BY WACS

Clerk - Chief Surgeon's Office - Evacuation Branch

Private Juanita Tally, Tulsa, Oklahoma, keeps a register of all incoming documents in Evacuation Branch of the Chief Surgeon's Office. Hq Com Z. All incoming documents must be listed in a numerical register, according to the Dewey decimal system, and in an alphabetical subject register. She records and checks all secret reports sent Evacuation Branch from hospitals in France, on the number of incoming and outgoing patients, and on the movement of medical units in France. Pvt Tally also types office activities reports. Her hours are from 0800 to 1700, six days a week.

Telephone Operator - Signal Section - Telephone Branch

Private Florence Demarodas, in an Army Signal Corps office, works on both the local and long distance switchboard. The boards are operated by Wacs who alternate on the various day and night shifts. Some days, Pvt Demarodas works from 0800 to 1700, others from 1500 to 2200. On the night shift she works from midnight to 0800 and on some days she works a split shift as a relief operator for girls who have half days off or must appear elsewhere in compliance with Army regulations. The operators are given a fifteen-minute break every two hours. Pvt Demarodas prefers to work on the long distance board but all switchboards are busy most of the time. In a day she may handle all sorts of military calls and priority calls by Generals and other high-ranking Allied officers.

Interpreter - Quartermaster Corps

Staff Sergeant Claire McClane is an interpreter for Quartermaster Officers who transact Army business with the French. Born in Paris she speaks fluent French. She travels with QM subsistence personnel to various areas in France in making arrangements with French authorities for food, labor, etc., for Army requirements.

Translator - Engineer Corps - Intelligence Division

Private Adelaide V. LeClercq, who speaks French and German, is a translator and interpreter in the Information Section of the Intelligence Division of the Engineer Corps. She and several others in the section translate intelligence reports on territory in advance of our troops in order to prepare maps, charts, and records of the geological, geographical, and physical aspects of the towns and countryside. She also acts as an interpreter for the Engineer Officers who must deal with French civilians. Her job changes from day to day as the Army moves into Germany.

Dispatcher - Adjutant General's Section - Message Center

Private First Class Jean Rowan dispatches officer couriers carrying highly classified documents from one headquarters to another. Rowan must keep a roster of available courier officers in the Hq and when a document is to be transported, contact the officer, instruct him as to destination, arrange for transportation. Calls from chiefs of sections requiring an officer courier go to 1/c. Rowan for compliance.

Technicians - Signal Section - Radio Telephoto Office

Corporal Anita Katen and Private First Class Vondel I. Judkins send and receive news pictures taken by Army Pictorial Service to the U.S. This is a highly technical job as the delicate machinery involved must be learned first how to thread in the sensitive paper receiving the pictures - how to process paper when pictures have been recorded. Army Pictorial Service takes processed paper and prints black and white newspictures. Both Wacs are also radio mechanics and were trained by the Army.

Draftsman - Medical Corps - Drafting Section

Sergeant Constance Smith prepares maps with overlays showing geographical location of hospitals; statistical charts which are later reproduced, showing diseases prevalent in various locations; preventive medicines used and comparisons between locations, and diagrams of the chain of evacuation of wounded from combat zone. Sgt Smith also paints all signs used in her section - some are billboard size, some desk size.

Personnel Clerk - Office of the Chief Quartermaster - Personnel Section

Sergeant Carol Baker maintains records on all troops staffing warehouses, supply depots, truck companies and other units of the Quartermaster. She handles the paper work for transferring and assigning personnel in Quartermaster (orders, transfer papers, etc.) and maintains adequate strength in the various units.

Private Secretary - Ordnance Chief

Sergeant Rita Son answers telephone, announces calls to the deputy chief of Ordnance, takes dictation and transcribes it into letters, memos, bulletins, directives, cables, dealing with the logistics of guns and ammunition - getting the right amount of the right material to the right location at the right time.

Stenographer - Counter Intelligence Branch - Intelligence Corps

Corporal Jean Sears takes dictation from several officers in this section and transcribes it into letters, memos, buck-slips, reports, cables, etc. She also cuts stencils and directives to the various CIB officers. The function of this Branch is investigations of any civilian or military personnel suspected of subversive activities. The responsibility of this Branch is the safeguarding of activities of all branches of the Army. All material passing through Cpl. Sears hands is confidential, secret, or of a higher classification.

Writer Research - Engineer Corps - Historical Section

Corporal Nan Rice of Niles, Michigan, helps collect and write the history of the Engineer Corps in the ETO. Detailed analysis of all Engineer installations are made by the Historical Section for future as well as immediate study. She also helps survey available utilities - power, water, buildings, hospitals - required by the Army as the troops move forward.

Artist - Engineer Corps - Historical Section

Sergeant Ann B. Tilson of Plainview, Texas is one of the artists in the Historical Section who are painting the history of the Engineer Corps in the ETO. She works in water color and in black and white,

sketching details of Engineer operations which cannot be caught by the camera.

Motor Vehicle Driver - Engineer Corps

Corporal Ruth M. Keiser of Allentown, Pennsylvania, drives a jeep for the Engineers in Paris and its environs; she must know all traffic rules and regulations, the location of all Army installations in and near Paris, particularly the many important map distribution centers from which official military maps go to various units.

Aircraft Plotter - Eighth AAF Bombardment Division Hqs

Private Elizabeth K. Hamilton of West Palm Beach, Florida, plots the courses of bombers as they take off for Germany. She is one of the Wacs who are helping to keep the Eighth AAF Flying Fortresses blasting away at vital Nazi targets.

Clerk-Typist - Eighth AAF Bombardment Division Hqs

Corporal Florence J. McGregor of Terre Haute, Indiana, is a clerk-typist in the aircraft engineering section of the Eighth AAF Headquarters which is responsible for the repair and maintenance of the Flying Fortresses which are bombing military targets in Germany. Accuracy in the requisitioning and delivery of aircraft parts is essential in Corporal McGregor's work.

Stenographer - Air Inspector General's Office

Corporal Ivy Rogers, Greenwich, Connecticut, is a stenographer in the Air Inspector General's office at an Eighth AAF Bombardment Division Headquarters. The Air IG inspects all records and equipment at the headquarters where Flying Fortresses bombing missions are planned. Wacs in the Air IG office must be thoroughly familiar with the giant bombers and have special on-the-job training for their work.

Radio Operator - Ninth AAF Bomber Command

Corporal Geraldine B. Smith of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is a radio operator in an air-sea rescue station at a Ninth Air Force Bomber Command. She operates a direction-finding apparatus to determine the position of lost bombers. American aircraft in distress get their bearings from her and from the Wacs who work with her. Their job is saving the lives of many American airmen.

Clerk - Eighth AAF Bombardment Division Headquarters

Sergeant Clara T. Burgess of Wayne, West Virginia, is a clerk who keeps a log of the number of missions flown by airmen of the Eighth AAF Bombardment Division. She helps list the airmen who are given awards for participating in Fortress bombing assaults on Germany.

Draftswoman - Transportation Corps Headquarters

Sergeant Norma Geisler of Detroit, Michigan, is one of the Wacs in the Transportation Corps who trace maps of France and Germany, showing all military rail and trucking routes which are the reference maps used by the planning and control division to route traffic to the advancing American Armies.

Keypunch Operator - Surgeon General's Office

Private First Class Florence H. Siegel of Chicago, Illinois, oper-

ates a key punch machine which tabulates the number of wounded and ill soldiers as reports are received from field and station hospitals. These reports must be accurate and complete every six hours.

Payroll Clerk - Engineer Corps

The payroll clerk in the office of the Chief Engineer figures pay for technicians and other civilian employees of the Engineers in office and construction work. She keeps records of the employees and handles the payroll according to the Army scale and the French labor regulations.

Production Manager - Special Services - Army Forces Network

Corporal Susan Douglas runs two shows weekly for the AFN. On one show she plays records of popular songs and "fills in" between discs. She writes her own script for this show and selects the numbers. On the second show in which she has a spot, she broadcasts news and current events. The AFN wanted the voice of an American girl since the show is broadcast to servicemen in Burma, China, Italy and Sicily.

Postal Clerk - Army Postal Service

WAC postal clerks sort mail, keep up-to-date locator files on all Army personnel in the Communications Zone, record registered and insured mail -- both official and personal.

Registrar - AG Department - Visitors' Bureau

This WAC receives incoming and outgoing official visitors to the Headquarters of Lt. General John C. H. Lee, Commanding General of the Communications Zone, ETC. She arranges for their billeting, ration cards and provides information required for their duty here.

Dental Assistant - Army Medical Corps

A WAC assistant carries out the duties of a dental assistant -- handing him required instruments, operates sterilizer, prepares materials for fillings, casings, and keeps a record of appointments and work to be done on each serviceman.

Record Spinner - American Forces Network

A WAC private is the record spinner handling the playing of transcriptions used in recorded musical programs. She sees that the music goes on the air as scheduled, changes records without a break in the music or dialogue. It is a job requiring precise timing.

Legal Secretary - Air Transport Command

Pfc Elizabeth B. Darwin served as a court reporter at St. Mawgan, ATO base, for the General Court Martial proceedings which were held on the base. Assigned to the legal unit, Pfc Darwin had also assisted in taking statements for claims, in typing wills and powers of attorney, and in recording hearings for the Medical Board. At Prestwick, where she was later assigned as legal stenographer, she had handled the preparation of papers dealing with requests for immigration visas for wives of American soldiers seeking admittance to the United States; requests for information on divorce laws in various states and for other information on divorces, marriages and minor children. Since Pfc Darwin had been employed as a Hearings Reporter while a civilian working for the United States Treasury Department, she was quite familiar with many forms and details arising in drafting legal papers of the type used in the army.

Information and Education Clerk-Teacher - Air Transport Command

Pvt Hortense Wells, working in Personnel Services, was assigned to Education and Information, but in May 1945 was librarian pro tempore for the Base Library at Valley. On her regular assignment Pvt Wells presented six lectures a week as part of the Orientation and Training program of the base -- three lectures for enlisted men and three for enlisted women. In addition, she assisted with various jobs in Special Services, especially group discussions which were presented in the Dayroom. For this work, Pvt Wells had an excellent background having followed current events and politics for many years, and having published a syndicated column that serviced thirty-four weekly papers. News digests, information maps, books to help servicemen and women keep themselves well informed while outside the United States --- these were more than an assignment to Hortense Wells; they were an important part of winning the war and the peace.

Passenger Service Clerk

At Valley, in Wales, Pfc Jean R. Murray, working in Priorities and Traffic, was helping with an infinite number of records and details -- making out forms with load computations for planes; making out manifests and passenger tickets; filing reports and records; checking backlogs on traffic; checking the daily report for Statistical Control; coordinating the time of arrival, the time of departure, or the cancellation of plane departures with Base Operations; meeting the incoming planes, checking cargo and mail on the ships, getting the manifest. Sometimes there were special flights for movement of ferrying crews; sometimes there were special flights for high-passengers or cargo.

General Clerk, Air Transport Command

Pfc Kilmer, who had been a parachute rigger for over two years before she entered the army, came overseas in July 1944 and was assigned as a Clerk in Flight Emergency Unit, a subsection of Operations, at Orly Field, France. Here she checked and issued parachutes and inspected life preservers, Mae West type. This job did utilize some of the knowledge gained in rigging, for familiarity with chutes was an advantage in checking, looking for broken tacking, broken seals, proper rip cords, the condition of the elastic, etc. She checked the life preservers for oxygen tubes and proper sealing.

Radio Mechanic -- Air Transport Command

Corporal Anita M. Katen (MOS 756), a dress designer in civilian life, was a radio mechanic, trained at Midland School, Kansas City, Mo., as a radio operator. After completing the latter course, she learned radio mechanics and was assigned as a trouble shooter on aircraft radio at Orly Field, the first Wac in the Division to do this kind of work. It was a fatigue suit job where she worked on planes checking and repairing radios, removing instruments when it was necessary to conduct repairs. Within a few months she had worked on radios in a number of different planes, including the C-47, C-54, B-25, B-17, UC-78, UC-45 and C-46. This job presented an endless variety since every plane had certain peculiarities with regards to its radio equipment.

1. Dir WAC 23 1. Capt Lea on Staff Visit to BADA, August
of Staff Aug 10, 1944, reports "Over one hundred women have
Pers Dir 1944 been taken out of Maintenance Division where
they've been working in the tool crib, parachute
rigging department, and on similar jobs and have
been assigned to Supply Division where they do desk work for which
they have had no training, and which does not utilize their previous
training and experience in technical work. Major Fickox said that the
WAC in Maintenance Division had proven highly satisfactory; however,
when it was announced that WACs could not wear HBT's (Herringbone
Twill trousers and shirt) on the jobs, it had been necessary to take
WACs out and put the men back in their places. Since Maintenance could
not use them, the women had been assigned to Supply".

2. Men concerned refer to above matter reluctantly for it is re-
ported that General Knerr put thumbs down on the HBT's.

3. The matter needs clarifying as:

a. The Directive may have been issued because of a temporary
situation such as a very few women working with a large group of men.

b. We requisitioned these people by spec number from the
states. We are using skilled personnel to do unskilled jobs (if the
reports are correct, because women should not wear trousers). We now
have in Stone sixty-five (65) technical personnel WAC for whom there
is no assignment and sixty-seven (67) more technical personnel coming
in this week. Total - 132 WACs unassigned.

c. Women are doing the same technical jobs in the states
and wearing HBT's (you have to be born with a hammer in your mouth
to be feminine these days).

d. Par. 2, AAF Reg. #35-51, 3 April 1944, states, "The
basic aim must be to utilize the skill and experience of each offi-
cer or enlisted man of the AAF to the highest degree and to avoid
waste either in training or experience.

e. If uniform regulation is cleared up, Maintenance Divi-
sion, BADA, might be willing to put WAC personnel back on original
jobs and absorb more of unassigned personnel (particularly if men are
needed for forward echelons).

4. Request clarification of uniform situation.

/s/ Mary A. Hallaren
/t/ MARY A. HALLARET
Major, WAC
WAC Staff Director

1 Incl.
WAC Tech Personnel Unassigned
at 8th AFWD

OFFICE OF THE WAC STAFF DIRECTOR
HEADQUARTERS ASC USSTAF

14 August 1944

SUBJECT: Report of Staff Visit to WAC Det., Hq BADA, ASC USSTAF
10 August 1944.

TO : Director of Personnel, Hq ASC USSTAF.

1. DISCUSSION:

a. The WAC Detachment Hq BADA has 3 WAC officers and 521 enlisted women. A detailed report on the organization, administration, housing, morale and assignment of this personnel is attached. Administration and housing facilities are excellent; morale and assignment are not entirely satisfactory due to the reasons discussed below.

(1) There were too many women who complained they were not busy enough. Enlisted women were visited on the job and were interviewed. To all appearances they were busy on the job. However, in the interviews they complained they did not have a full time assignment. Col. Charlesworth, Personnel and Training, said that he distrusted this complaint as any really competent personnel would find a job to do no matter where they were. The colonel also said that the men would be transferred to any advanced depots and the WAC would remain at the established areas until needed. This supported the rumor among the women that the enlisted men were going to be moved and in that case they would be very busy.

(2). There were a number of women dissatisfied because they had been taken out of the Maintenance Division where they were working in the tool crib, in the parachute rigging department and similar jobs and assigned to Supply Division where they sat behind a desk and did work for which they had no training and which did not utilize their previous training and experience in technical work. Major Hickox in the Maintenance Division said that they had over a hundred women assigned to their Division and these women proved highly satisfactory; however, when it was announced that WACs could not wear HBT's (herring bone twill trousers and shirt) on the jobs it had been necessary to take them out and put the men back in their places. Since Maintenance could not use them the women had been assigned to Supply.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

This headquarters should publish a list of recommended job assignments for WAC personnel based on a study of the type jobs the stations consider suitable and practicable for the following reasons:

1. Unless this is done many WACs with technical training will not be utilized to the best advantage.

2. The stations will not assign WACs to other than administrative jobs because they will feel that an inspector from a higher headquarters might criticize the job assignment and the personnel would have to be moved.

3. Due to the constant changes going on it is the only way to use the WAC to its fullest capacity by making them more adaptable to the changes.

/s/ Jenny L. Lea
/t/ JERRY L. LEA
Capt., WAC
Asst WAC Staff Director

HEADQUARTERS
EIGHTH AIR FORCE
A-1 Statistical Division.

C-13-57

11 March, 1943.

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Colonel C. H. Welch, Assistant Chief of Staff, A-1.

1. The complete file relative to WACC units and personnel has just been placed in my hands for study and disposition.

2. It is my understanding that the attached list of thirteen (13) questions originated from your office and to date have not been answered. For your information the answers are submitted herewith.

3. A study is now in progress to determine the total WACC personnel that can be utilized by the Eighth Air Force. Your attention is invited to the comments submitted in reply to question Number 13 on the list attached. Some decision regarding the points outlined is advisable before a further estimate of WACC personnel requirements is prepared.

/s/ De Witt W. Hanmore,
/t/ De WITT W. HANMORE,
Captain, A.C.
Ass't, A-1.

1 Incl:

WMAAC PERSONNEL

10 March, 1943.

1. Are WMAAC's being shipped to this theater?

WMAAC units have been requested as follows:

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Specialist</u>
5 Headquarters Platoons	15	105
5 Communications Platoons		140
4 Clerical Platoons		292
	—	—
	15	537
For Administration of WMAAC's		
1 Battalion Hq and Hq. Co.,	5	12
	—	—
TOTAL:	20	549

No definite date of arrival has been received but estimate arrival within the next four months.

2. What is the proposed plan of distribution?

Distribution of WMAAC units described above will be made to Eighth Air Force Commands where WMAAF personnel is in use at present. (Hq 8th Air Force, Bomber Command: 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Wings, Fighter Command: Headquarters). Future distribution of requisitioned WMAAC personnel will be made to such units that can utilize the restricted limit of fifty (50) or more (see cable 1255 dated 3 Jan 1943) and can provide adequate accommodations.

3. How many are here?

Two (2).

4. How many are coming?

(See No. 1). Subsequent orders to be determined by further study and analysis. (Study now in progress).

5. Do we have a Table of Organization for WMAAC's?

We are using WMAAC T/O 35-12.

6. How are WMAAC's classified as to qualifications?

AR 615-26 dated 15 Sept 1942, Enlisted Men Occupational Index, is the reference used to obtain detailed description of specification numbers and titles authorized on WMAAC T/O's.

7. How can WMAAC's replace WMAAF's?

Classified specifications are basically similar. With few exceptions substitution can be effected. (Further details available in file.)

8. What will be the future need of WMAAC's?

Primarily to continue substituting where possible, for enlisted personnel thus releasing enlisted personnel for combat areas. Future need as to numbers would require a further detailed study.

9. How many WAAF's are now assigned to the Eighth Air Force?

391 aggregate total of Officers, N.C.O.'s and other ranks. Survey made as of 1 Feb 1943.

10. Where are our WAAF's located?

Headquarters 8th Air Force, Bomber Command: Hqs., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Wings, Fighter Command: Headquarters. Detailed break-down of classifications and by location available in file.

11. When must the WAAF's used at present be returned to the Air Ministry?

Immediate return has been urgently requested although no deadline date has been established.

12. How does the WAAF T/O compare with the WACC T/O?

Organization of WAAF personnel is determined by an "Enlistment Table", prepared as required to meet specific function and is usually set up in conjunction with R.A.F. personnel. Comparison to WACC T/O's is therefore made on the basis of individual classifications rather than T/O's as a whole. With few exceptions WAAF and WACC classifications are fundamentally the same.

13. Can WACC's be made part of an operating T/O?

This question remains open for decision. It seems probable that WACC personnel would not become a part of an operating T/O in view of the WACC T/O's published by the W.D. It appears that complete WACC units as platoons, battalions etc., are intended to be assigned to Air Force units and be recognized as a portion of the total Air Force unit strength as limited by the approved operational T/O but not necessarily as a part of the operational T/O. Presumably the enlisted personnel gained by the substitution of WACC personnel would then be available for training in other jobs or for reassignment. The WACC personnel would, however, continue to retain its identity as a separate unit. In the opinion of the writer, the British system of establishing a WAAF unit to meet individual station requirements is more flexible. The following points are submitted for consideration:

- a. WACC T/O's authorize certain designated types of units and specifies the number and type of personnel. Supplying a WACC unit as a complete unit to effect maximum substitution within a particular Air Force unit or station results in either a prohibitive excess or insufficient number of WACC personnel, this is brought about by the restricted limit of the operational T/O and the necessity of supplying WACC's as complete units.
- b. Adoption of a system in the theater whereby WACC units could be created by selecting only the personnel required to meet the needs of a unit or station, would be more flexible and desirable. Such a system would permit a maximum of substitution and eliminate the anticipated problem of distributing excess WACC personnel. It also follows that an arrangement of this kind could be more readily fitted in as a part of an operational T/O if desired.

- c. In adopting a system as outlined in paragraph b, it would then be more practical to requisition W.M.C personnel by individual specifications. Further handling could be set up similar to the presnet procedure for enlisted men replacements through the Replacement Control Depot. The difference would be that unit or station requirements would be considered on the basis of supplying W.M.C's as units but composed only of required specifications. Accommodation, location, administration being additional factors that would have to be also taken into consideration.

10 August 1943

320.3

10 Aug 43 A-1 A.G. Request cable substantially as follows
be sent to ARNOLD AFDA from BAKER
signed DEVERS:

IN ORDER TO EFFECT THE BEST UTILIZATION OF WACC PERSONNEL IN THE
EIGHTH AIR FORCE IT IS REQUESTED THAT PRESENT GRADES COM RATINGS
AND STRENGTH AUTHORIZED THE SEVENTY FIFTH COM SEVENTY SIXTH COM
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY NINTH COM ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH COM AND
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIRST ORGANIC COMPANIES OF THE FIRST WACC
SEPARATE BATTALION ON THE BASIS OF MANNING TABLE THIRTY FIVE DASH
TWO ZERO ONE TWO COM DECEMBER FOURTEEN NINETEEN FORTY TWO COM BE
CONSOLIDATED INTO A TABLE OF ALLOTMENT AND ASSIGNED TO THE FIRST WACC
SEPARATE BATTALION PD

C. H. WILCH,
Colonel, G.S.C.
Asst. to C of S. A-1

WAC SECTION
APO 887, U.S. ARMY

WAC/MS
4 February 1944

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL LAUBIN THROUGH G-1 PERSONNEL:

I. DISCUSSION:

1. Colonel Laubin was present at a conference with Brigadier General Abbott, Colonel Shannon, Colonel Hobby, Director WAC, Major Bandel, WAC Staff Director for the AMF, on this problem. As a result of the discussion it was clearly indicated that there was much confusion as to the meaning of Overhead Allotment. The AMF in the United States has interpreted the meaning freely. Reference the attached Regulation No. 35-44, Par. 2g. (2) (c). This practice was further confirmed by Major Bandel and Colonel Hobby. At that time Colonel Laubin particularly pushed the point that the phrase "Overhead Allotment" needed clarification. Major Bandel stated that the Air Force was engaged in attempting to clarify the meaning at the present time. Colonel Hobby further indicated that she would personally take steps to solve the problem on her return to the States.

2. It was the opinion of General Abbott that the present utilization of the WAC with the AMF in the UK was entirely satisfactory and that this Headquarters should continue to press the matter until concurrence of the War Department was obtained.

II. RECOMMENDATION:

1. Concur in recommendation in Note 1. to cable General Abbott to take the necessary action to adjust same.

/s/ Anna W. Wilson,
/t/ ANNA W. WILSON,
Major, WAC
ETO WAC Director.

1 Incl:

AMF Reg. 35-44

Pencil notation to Colonel Laubin as follows:

1. Gen. Abbott was contacted by phone on this matter and will cable instructions.
2. Please let me see latest manning table of WACs in Theater and requisition to States.
3. When I receive it we will contact Gen. Allen at FUSAG on his requirements.

ELS

WAR DEPARTMENT
WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS
Office of the Director
Washington 25

3 April 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE, G-1:

Subject: Women's Army Corps in ETO.

1. Strength of WAC contingent in ETO is as follows:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Quota | 250 Officers | |
| | 5500 Enlisted Women | |
| b. Actual Strength | 78 Officers | |
| | (as of 12/31/43) 1125 Enlisted Women | |
| c. Shipped/under Movement orders | 124 Officers | |
| | (1/1/44 to 5/20/44) | 2913 Enlisted Women |
| d. To be filled after 5/20/44 | 67 Officers | |
| | | 2089 Enlisted Women |

2. Quota of 250 Officers and 5,500 Enlisted Women is divided between ETO and the CG, AAF so that Wacs Assigned to the AAF in ETO may be accounted for in the same way that male personnel assigned to the AAF is. AAF share of ETO quota is 155 Officers and 3,868 Enlisted Women.

3. Wacs occupy authorized vacancies for military personnel within the total troop basis. Of the authorized troop basis, not more than the quota cited above may at present be WAC personnel. Additional requests for Wacs within the authorized troop basis but in excess of the WAC quota have been received and will be approved if personnel are available to increase the WAC quota.

a. A small request for TUSAG has been approved in excess of quota.

b. A request for a WAC Signal Company has been received and is being considered but may not be approved in since trained personnel may not be available and since Wacs are not shipped in T/O units.

4. Wacs are shipped as casualties and assigned to military vacancies in existing units. Some difficulty was experienced by ETO since WD Circular 289 required that Wacs be assigned to overhead positions only. This provision was revised by AG letter of head positions only. This provision was revised by AG letter of Mar 10 to allow the assignment of Wacs to suitable noncombat positions in fixed hqs., or in installations of the US, AAF in ETO.

5. WAC Staff Director for ETO is Major Anna Wilson; WAC Staff Director, 8th Air Force, is Major Fallgren.

/s/
/t/ MATTIE E. TREADWELL
Major, G.S.C.
Asst. Chief,
WAC Branch, G-1

CARRIER SHEET H.C. ETOUSA

TO	FROM	DATE	SUBJECTS:
G-1	AG	15 Oct	Postal Directory Co (Prov)
	Postal	1944	
(Thru:			
AG)			

1. Inclosed "Table of Distribution and Allowances" for proposed provisional company organization for WAC personnel now operating the Centr 1 Postal Directory.

2. The Table was prepared in coordination with WAC Branch, G-1, and Organization and Equipment Branch, G-3.

3. Request that organization be designated:

6838th Postal Directory Co (Prov)

4. The number and designation has been coordinated with AG Operations Div.

(Init) E.E.S.
/t/ EDGAR E. SCIROEDER,
Colonel, AGD
Ext 2047

Incl: T/D & A

* * * * *

No action for time being necessary.

Postal troop basis has been increased and WAC, performing work at BFC will be assigned to T/O BFC to be activated.

M.A.L.

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Washington, 25, D.C.

20 December 1943.

Lieutenant Colonel N. Clarkson Earl,
United States Army Forces,
A.F.O. 887, c/o Postmaster,
New York, New York.

Dear Colonel:

For some time, this Headquarters has been giving thought to the use of WAC enlisted personnel in the exchanges in overseas Theaters of Operation. They would not only relieve male soldiers for other duties, but experience with the Red Cross leads us to believe that they might prove of value as morale builders especially during the demobilization period. Aside from their regular duties they could be utilized as librarians, actresses in soldier shows and moving picture operators.

Will you discuss this matter with G-1 and other interested offices in your Theater and let us know whether you consider the idea to have merit? If the Commanding General is interested, a request should be made through your G-1 Section for whatever number you desire. Request should give job specifications and number desired. If necessary, they could be trained here before shipment.

This entire question has been discussed with Director, WAC, who approves.

Sincerely,

/s/ F.R. Kerr
/t/ F.R. KERR,
Colonel, Infantry,
Acting Director of the Special Services

2 Spec & G-1 12
 Inf Serv Apr
 (thru 1945
 G-3)

1. Concur in request for one of the three Special Service Companies to be activated with WAC Personnel.
2. Survey of WAC technical talent already in this theater is being made.
3. WAC personnel for assignment to this unit will be available approximately by the end of May.

For the AC of S, G-1

SUBJECT: Requisition for WAC
 Personnel File Classification: AG
 HWP/hvm/PE

1. G-1 Office 8 Feb
 WAC Br of the 1945
 C/Surg

1. Ltr, Hq ETOUSA, Subject:
 "Manpower", dtd 17 Jan 45, states
 that one of the sources of replace-
 ments for enlisted men withdrawn
 from units and organizations for
 conversion training is to be en-
 listed women.

2. If the Medical Section,
 Hq. ETOUSA, is to function properly, limited assignment of WAC
 enlisted personnel are required for "on the job" training
 prior to the release of personnel for conversion training.
 It is, therefore, requested that forty-one (41) enlisted Wacs,
 in grades and SSN's as indicated, be assigned for duty with
 the Medical Section, Hq ETOUSA, at the earliest practicable
 date:

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>SSN</u> <u>212</u>	<u>SSN</u> <u>213</u>	<u>SSN</u> <u>355</u>	<u>SSN</u> <u>405</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
4		1			1
5		1	1	3	5
6				18	18
7	<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>
TOTAL:	1	2	2	36	41

3. It is recommended that care-
 ful consideration be given this requisition for WAC Personnel,
 and that the requisition be filled as soon as practical. For
 each enlisted WAC furnished against this requisition, after
 a 15-30 day period of "on the job" training, one general ser-
 vice enlisted man will be released for conversion training.

/s/ F. W. DOAN
 Colonel, Medical Corps
 Executive Officer

Utilization of WAC Personnel in
Fixed Com Z Hospitals.
FMP/hvm/FE

1. G-1 Office 5 April 1. With reference to Mem-
WAC Sec of the 1945 orandum, Hq ETOUSA, AG 320.2 RCGA,
C/Surg Subject "Requisition for WAC per-
sonnel", dated 26 March 1945, the
following requisition for Women's
Army Corps personnel for employ-
ment in fixed Com Z hospitals is
submitted:

OFFICERS

Administrative MOS 2120 - 6

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Stenographers	SSN 213	- 6
X-Ray Technicians	SSN 264	-12
Clerks	SSN 055	-42
Medical Technicians	SSN 409	-84
Medical Laboratory Techn.	SSN 858	-18
Administrative	SSN 502	- 6
Dental Technicians	SSN 855	-18
Surgical Technicians	SSN 861	-96
Pharmacy Technicians	SSN 859	-12

TOTAL: 300

2. It is recommended that Wac personnel, requisitioned above, be employed in General Hos-
pitals and placed on duty as detachments, each consisting of
the following:

OFFICERS

<u>NO</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>	<u>MOS</u>
1	1st Lt	Administrative	2120

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

1	S/Sgt	Administrative	502
1	Sgt	Chief Clerk	405
1	Sgt	Medical Technician	409
1	Sgt	Surgical Technician	861
1	Tec 4	Dental Technician	855
1	Tec 4	Medical Laboratory Technician	858
5	Tec 4	Medical Technicians	409
1	Tec 4	Stenographer	213
5	Tec 4	Surgical Technicians	861
1	Tec 4	X-ray Technician	264
1	Cpl	Company Clerk	405
5	Tec 5	Clerk-typists	405
2	Tec 5	Dental Technicians	855
2	Tec 5	Medical Laboratory Technicians	858
8	Tec 5	Medical Technicians	409
2	Tec 5	Pharmacy Technicians	859
10	Tec 5	Surgical Technicians	861
<u>1</u>	Tec 5	X-Ray Technician	264

50 TOTAL STRENGTH

3. A detachment of forty-nine (49) enlisted women and one (1) WAC administrative officer is the recommended number to be employed in a general hospital for the following reasons:

a. WAC Hospital Company, 71, T/D & A 8-1037, dtd 17 Feb 1945, is not an appropriate unit for employment with each general hospital. An excess of grades and SSN's exist in a WAC Hospital Company; for example, thirty-two (32) medical Technicians, Grade 5, are listed for the company, whereas only nineteen (19) Medical Technicians, Grade 5 are authorized for a general hospital.

b. The higher grades, such as Technical Sergeant, Chief Surgical Technician, SSN 861, have been omitted, since it is believed that these positions should be occupied by male technicians who have had considerable experience and training with the unit.

c. Sufficient WAC administrative personnel have been included to supervise the administration of WAC personnel which cannot be delegated to the Detachment Commander of the hospital.

4. It is recommended that the WAC Detachments arrive in this theater in monthly increments, as indicated below:

May	2
June.	2
July.	1
August.	1

5. Table of Organization vacancies exist for the assignment of this personnel.

H. W. DOAN
Colonel, Medical Corps
Executive Officer

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

APO 887
30 Oct 44

MEMORANDUM TO: G-1s of Groups, Armies, and Corps.

SUBJECT: Utilization of WAC in the Army of Occupation.

1. The Supreme Commander has stated that it is desirable, as soon as the situation permits, to utilize women of the forces in the Army of Occupation in relatively large numbers. With this in mind, the tentative troop basis suggested by the War Department has been explored, and it is estimated that approximately 10,000 Women's Army Corps personnel could be appropriately assigned in detachments not less than fifty (50) to administrative jobs, namely clerical and communications, in both non-T/O and T/O installations

NUMBER WAC

PERSONNEL

ORGANIZATION

2000	Army Service Forces and Ground Forces non-T/O Installations.
5000	" " " " " " T/O Installations.
1500	Air Force Manning Table Installations.
1500	Miscellaneous Installations <u>not chargeable</u> to the Theater Troop Basis, such as Air Transport Command, Office Strategic Services, American Embassy, etc.

2. Present WAC strength in the European Theater of Operations is 6000. An additional 4000 plus an estimate of 1600 including replacements for Air Force personnel redeployed to other theaters and personnel eligible for discharge at cessation of hostilities is required to meet the target of 10,000. In order to initiate action to increase the quota for this objective of 10,000 and set up of shipment, and expression is desired from your headquarters as to requirements.

3. For your guidance two charts are attached:

a. Appropriate Army Service Forces and Ground Force T/O Installations showing an approximate 50% replacement by Wacs.

b. War Department requirements for WAC Detachment overhead, which must be absorbed within T/O or non-T/O allotment.

/s/ J. M. Franey
/t/ J. M. FRANEY
Colonel GSC
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1

2 Incls:

Incl 1 - Chart on Installations
Incl 2 - WAC Overhead

T/O and non-T/O Installations

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Companies</u>	<u>Unit</u> <u>Strength</u>	<u>WAC Strength of</u> <u>Each Company</u>	<u>Total WAC</u> <u>Strength</u>
<u>ARMY SERVICE FORCES</u>				
Hq and Hq Co, Replacement Depot	2	202	101	202
Base Post Office	2	235	117	235
<u>Chemical</u>				
Co Base Depot (3-117 Cl dtd 4-12-43)	2	107	54	107
<u>Engineers</u>				
Co Base Depot (5-207 Cl dtd 23-4-43)	2	165	83	165
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
Co Special Services (28-17 dtd 1-4-43)	3	114	57	171
<u>Ordnance</u>				
Co Base Depot (2-377 Cl dtd 23-3-43)	8	115	57	456
<u>Quartermaster</u>				
Hq and Hq Co Base Depot (10-520-1, dtd 11-8-43)	2	154	77	154
Co Graves Registration (10-297 Cl 25-11-43)	2	126	68	126
Co Sales (10-157 dtd 28-5-43)	2	178	89	178
<u>Signal</u>				
Co Base Depot (11-597 dtd 23-11-43)	2	128	64	128

	<u>Number of Companies</u>	<u>Unit Strength</u>	<u>WAC Strength of Each Company</u>	<u>Total WAC Strength</u>
<u>Transportation</u>				
Hq and Hq Co Major Port (55-110-1 dtd 20-11-43)	2	520	260	520
Hq and Hq Co Mbl Port	1	562	281	281
Hq and Hq Co Reg Station (55-302 dtd 10-4-43)	1	184	92	92
Traffic Reg Grp (Incl Sta Gp) (55-500 Cl dtd 17-8-43)	1	375	187	187
<u>ARMY GROUND FORCES</u>				
Hq and Hq Co Army	1	1006	503	503
Hq and Hq Co Corps	2	285	142	285
<u>Chemical</u>				
Depot Company (3-67 dtd 26-5-42)	2	178	89	178
<u>Signal</u>				
Battalion Opn (11-95 dtd 29-8-42)	2	552	276	552
Co Depot (11-107 dtd 1-4-42)	2	143	71	143
Co Photo (11-37 dtd 1-4-42)	1	148	74	74
<u>Medical</u>				
Co Depot (8-661 dtd 2-4-43)	2	145	72	145
Hospital Evac Sm (8-581 dtd 26-7-43)	3	286	143	429

a. Officers Required for Detachment Administration (WD Cir 289, 9 Nov 43).

<u>Grade</u>	<u>1-99</u>	<u>100-149</u>	<u>150-299</u>	<u>300-499</u>	<u>500 or more</u>
Major	0	0	0	0	1
Captain	0	1	1	1	1
1st Lieutenant	1	1	1	1	1
2nd Lieutenant	1	0	1	2	2

b. Required Enlisted Administrative Overhead Personnel (AAF Reg #35-44, 14 Sep 44). No mess personnel included except for one mess sergeant.

<u>Grade</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50-150</u>	<u>150-250</u>	<u>250-350</u>	<u>350-450</u>	<u>450-550</u>
1st Sgt	0	1	1	1	1	1
T/Sgt	0	0	0	0	0	1
S/Sgt	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sgt	1	1	1	1	2	2
Cpl	1	1	2	2	2	2
Pfc	0	0	1	2	2	3
Pvt	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	4	5	7	9	11	13

Requirements for WAC Personnel in ETO

AG G-1 11 Nov
Postal 1944
GERS
C/CWS
C/Engr
C/Sp Sv
C/Ord
C/QM
C/Sig
COT
C/Surg
Info cy to:
G-3
G-4

1. It is contemplated that Women's Army Corps personnel can be utilized in relatively large numbers in the occupying forces after cessation of hostilities. It is proposed that this personnel be assigned to clerical, administrative, communications, and similar types of work, thereby releasing male personnel for redeployment in active theaters or for return to the Zone of the Interior. Current and increasing non-availability of civilian personnel requires the maximum utilization of skilled military personnel.

2. Under current War Department directives, WAC personnel may be assigned to T/O units and non-T/O installations in detachments of not less than 50. Recommendation is desired from the appropriate chief of service as to whether WAC personnel up to 50% of the total authorized strength under the following T/O's can be utilized in the army of occupation. Recommendations are also desired regarding other T/O units which may be considered to which WAC personnel may be assigned:

Service	Unit	T/O	Auth Str
GERS	Hq & Hq Co Repl Depot	20-42	202
AG	Base Post Office		235
CWS	Base Depot Co	3-117	165
	Depot Co	3-67	178
Sp Sv	Special Service Co	28-17	114
Ord	Base Depot Co	9-377	115
QM	Hq & Hq Co Base Depot	10-520-1	154
	Graves Regis Co	10-297	126
	Sales Co	10-157	178
Sig	Base Depot Co	11-597	128
	Opns Battalion	11-95	552
	Depot Co	11-107	143
	Photo Co	11-37	148
Transp	Hq & Hq Co Maj Port	55-110-1	520
	Hq & Hq Co Mbl Port	55	562
	Hq & Hq Co Regl Sta	55-302	184
	Traffic Reg Group	55-300	375

For the AG/S, G-1

2. G-1 G-3 28 Nov
1944

1. Noted.

2. Request that you furnish this section with information obtained from Chiefs of Service.

G. S. W.
A C/S, G-3

3. G-3 G-1 28 Nov
G-4 1944

1. Attached are reports of Chiefs of Services and tabulation showing number of Wacs who can be used in Army of Occupation troop basis.

2. No detailed study of non-T/O possibilities has been made, and no data re combat forces is included.

3. It is considered reasonable to expect to be able to absorb up to 2,000 WAC personnel in non-T/O overhead and approximately 500 in senior field headquarters.

4. Your recommendations are requested to reach this section by 5 December 1944.

5. One copy of the summary sheet is furnished for your file.

For the A C/S, G-1

11 Incls:

Incl 1 -	Tabulation, WAC personnel for Army of Occupation (quad)
Incl 2 -	Requirements for WAC Personnel in ETO, AG Postal
Incl 3 -	" " " " " " CWS
Incl 4 -	" " " " " " C/Engr
Incl 5 -	" " " " " " C/QM
Incl 6 -	" " " " " " CCSigO
Incl 7 -	" " " " " " C/S&I Sv
Incl 8 -	" " " " " " O/C Surg
Incl 9 -	" " " " " " CCCT
Incl 10 -	" " " " " " Ord Serv
Incl 11 -	" " " " " " GFRS

4. G-4 G-3 2 Dec 1
1944

1. See no objection to utilization of WAC personnel in units as indicated in Incl #1.

2. With regard to the utilization of WAC personnel in combat forces (ground) it is believed that the only suitable assignments may be found in Army headquarters.

G. S. E.
A C of S, G-3

11 Incls: n/c

1 copy Incl 1 w/d returned in trip

"Ordnance would like WAC personnel, but cannot utilize more than 23 Wacs in any T/O unit."

6. G-1 G-4 5 Dec
1944

1. Concur in use of WAC personnel as indicated
in inclosure #1, provided adequately trained and not
used in isolated locations.

For the A C/S, G-4:

L. B. NEACHAN
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Service Troops Branch
Ext 2257

11 Incls:
1 copy Incl 1 retained
for G-4 file

7. G-1 G-1 8 Dec
WAC 1944
Sec

Noted.

For the AC of S, G-1

WAC Personnel for Army of Occupation

<u>Type Unit</u>	<u>T/O & E</u>	<u>Authorized Strength</u>	<u>Recommended Utilization of Wacs</u>	<u>No. Units on Army of Occupation Troop List</u>	<u>Total No. Wacs Required</u>
<u>Adjutant General</u>					
Base P O, Type M	12-601	570	150	1	150
Base P O, Type D	12-601	98	50	1	50
Postal Team		81	50	3	150
<u>GFRS</u>	30-42	202	73	3	219
<u>Special Service</u>					
Special Serv Co	28-17	114	114	12	1368
<u>Quartermaster</u>					
Hq/Hq Co QM					
Base Depot	10-520-1	154	77	4	308
<u>Signal</u>					
Base Depot Co	11-597	128	64	2	128
Opns Bn	11-95	552	276	2	552
Depot Co	11-107	143	71	2	142
Photo Co	11-37	148	74	1	74
Serv Co	11-500	(various total of 1504)	50%	8	752
Serv Bn	11-500	(various total of 4920)	(3341st-551 50% Bal-2185)	5	2736
<u>Transportation</u>					
Hq/Hq Co Maj Port	55-110-1	520	260	2	520
<u>CWS, CE, Ord, MD</u>					
None					
<u>TOTAL</u>					<u>7149</u>

Note:

1. 3341 Sig Serv Bn is already 100% WAC unit (authorized strength 551).
2. One Traffic Regulating Group is WAC. TC says Wacs may be utilized up to 50% only in those Traffic Regulating Groups assigned to Headquarters, for others work in small groups at different points.
3. Negro Base Post Office is now under consideration.

Allocation of Quota & Utili-
zation of WAC Personnel In ETO.
MCW/cja/Ext 2092

1 TMS G-1 WAC 20
(thru) Section Mar
AC/S, G-1 1945

1. Reference WAR-53239, dated 15 March 1945:

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EW</u>	<u>Total</u>
Present Quota	700	0	10,100	10,800
Present Assigned				
Strength	365	13	6,267	6,645
Present Total				
Strength	407	13	6,995	7,415
Field Forces	127	9	1,577	1,713
Air Forces	125	4	2,604	2,733
Com Zone	113	0	2,085	2,199
Misc Commands	42	0	728	770

2. The following quota is recommended for planning purposes (based on present strength (paragraph 1 above) and future requirements of non-combat personnel within a normal percentage range of the total military personnel distribution in the Theater).

	<u>Officer</u>	<u>EW</u>	<u>Total</u>
USSTAF	150	3,000	3,150
SHAETF, Hq & Hq Comd	50	500	550
USGCC, Hq & Hq Comd	50	500	550
ETOUSA & ComZ, Hq & Hq Comd	150	2,000	2,150
12th Army Group	40	600	640
6th Army Group	20	300	320
1st Allied Airborne Army	15	200	215
ComZ			
Base Sections	100	1,000	1,100
Postal	75	1,500	1,575
GPRC	50	500	550
TOTAL	700	10,100	10,800

a. This allocation is subject to readjustment among the Major Commands at the direction of the Theater Commander, when and if WAC personnel is redeployed to other theaters or returned as surplus to the Zone of the Interior. It is expected that no WAC personnel will be released until replacements are available in the theater.

3. The attached requisitions agreed upon by MPD, War Department and Lt Colonel Anna W. Wilson and confirmed by AG Reinforcement on WDAGO Form 657 will arrive in the Theater in May. The following distribution, based on current requisitions, is recommended, (Subject to change upon the receipt of additional requisitions, from Major Commands and Staff Sections and Services in this headquarters);

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>EW</u>
Chief Surgeon	1	40
OCQM	15	200
Fiscal	1	60
Ordnance	1	20
Engineers	1	20
Hqrs Command	6	20
Miscellaneous	25	40

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>EW</u>
USGCC	5	100
12th Army Group	6	200
SHAEF	5	40
Seine Section	4	30
Oise Base Section	5	30
TOTAL	<u>75</u>	<u>800</u>

4. The June requisition should be held until 15 April pending survey of all Major Commands and Theater Service and Staff Sections of their present shortages and future requirements in WAC personnel. Distribution to:

USSTAF
USGCC
SHAEF
ETCUSA & ComZ Hqs
12th Army Group
6th Army Group
1st Allied Airborne Army
All Base Sections
GFRG

5. Recommend the attached TWX be dispatched to all Major Commands.

6. Recommend the attached Staff Memo be sent to all Services and Staff Sections in this Headquarters.

For the WAC Staff Director:

/s/ Mary C. Weems
/t/ MARY C. WEEMS
Major, WAC
Personnel Officer.

3 Incls:
Incl 1 - Message form (to
all Major Commands)
Incl 2 - Memo (for all Service and
Staff Sections, this Hqs)
Incl 3 - Requisition forwarded by
AG Reinf to WD on AGO Form 657.

MCW/cja/Ext 2092

2 TMS G-1 20
Mar
1945

Recommend Approval.

AC of S, G-1

3 Incls: n/c

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
United States Army
Office of the WAC Staff Director

MCW:ncf

APD 887

17 April 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Colonel Andrews, G-1 Personnel and Colonel Shannon, Theater Manpower Section, Hq European T of Opns.

SUBJECT : WAC Requisitions.

1. The following is the breakdown of requisitions received in response to AG Ltr AG 320.2 RCGA, 26 March 45, Subject: Requisition for WAC Personnel.

a. Request recommendation for priority of assignments in order to notify commands when to expect their personnel and coordinate housing, messing, medical and recreational facilities in new commands.

b. Request clearance on all WAC personnel for assignment to this headquarters to be brought into the Paris area.

Hqs ETOUSA

	<u>O</u>	<u>EW</u>		<u>O</u>	<u>EW</u>
SGS		1	SHAFF	1	40
G-1		0	12th AG	4	222
G-2		16	6th AG	20	300
G-3		4	1st AAA	1	40
G-4		3	USSTAF	2	167
G-5		3	USGCC	16	858
AG		90	GFRG	16	739
IG		6	ADSEC	7	531 (Hosp & Sig)
JA		20	Channel	5	357 (Depot -656)
OCQM	10	200	Normandy	20	660 (Hosp & Redpl Staging Areas)
OCT	5	20	Oise	12	332
OSAGO	2	70	Seine	5	134 (Depot Eng 508-a)
Ordinance		55	UK	0	0
Engrs	2	63	Conad	9	209
AES		10	Delta	6	125
CWS		2	OSS	1	10
Finance		40			
CCS		30			
S & I		117	Special Service Companies	5	109
Claims		13	Civ. Censorship Dets.	6	393
GPA	1	14	Gen Hospital Dets.	6	300
Historical		8			
TPM		22		119	5049
PRO		1	Navy	0	20
FA		1			
Cont		1	TOTAL	119	5069
TWS		0	GRAND TOTAL	162 officers, 6356 enlisted women.	
Total	20	810	AGGREGATE TOTAL	6518	

/s/ Mary C. Weems
/t/ MARY C. WEEMS
Major, WAC
Personnel Officer

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

MEMORANDUM FOR: G-1, ETOUSA (FWD).

20 June 1945

1. Attached are:

a. Cable E-25520 dated 21 June requesting increase in WAC shipments to this Theater in order to enable us to return more highscore WAC personnel than the fifty per month currently scheduled.

b. Cable WAR-23090 dated 25 June reducing the Theater quota of WAC personnel to a total of 500 officers and 6000 enlisted women. This is a reduction of 250 officers and 4000 enlisted women under the previously allotted quota.

2. A total of 120 WAC officers and 1600 WAC enlisted women set up for shipment to this Theater through July will be shipped. Apparently, further shipments cannot be expected for some months.

3. There are now present in the Theater approximately 500 WAC officers and 8000 WAC enlisted women. Approximately 30% are in the high-score category. Revised plans are being made to return greater numbers to the E.I. under high-score quotas in view of War Department directive that a relative proportion of female personnel will be returned.

4. In telephone discussion with Colonel Buckland, I recommended that our major effort be to place at least a great majority of the WAC quota in the Occupational Forces, even at the expense of returning male personnel from the Occupational Zone to rear areas to replace WAC personnel to be moved forward. Colonel Buckland concurred in this recommendation and action is being initiated to put it into effect.

/s/
/t/L. T. SHANNON,
Colonel, GSC.

Copy furnished:
Military Personnel;
WAC Branch;
Colonel Franey.

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

27 July 1945

SUBJECT: Deletion of MAC Personnel on Shipments to Theater

FROM: TO: DATE:

G-1 AC of S 27 July 1. DISCUSSION
Ofc G-1 1945

WAC
Staff
Dir

1. In response to repeated requests from this Theater for MAC personnel to meet occupational needs the War Department by cable 15 March 45 (WAR-53239) (Tab A) increased Theater quota to 700 officers and 10,100 enlisted women, and scheduled shipments to fill same. It was directed, however, that not more than 10% SSN 213 (stenographer and 20% SSN 405 (clerk-typist) should be requisitioned, since there was a severe shortage of personnel in those critical categories. Requisitions conformed.

2. By Cable (WAR-22030, dated 25 June 45, Tab B), Theater quota was decreased to 500 officers and 6,000 enlisted women, but requisitions submitted up to that date (which included requisitions for all but 75 officers and 800 enlisted women, authorized under 700 officers and 10,100 enlisted women quota) were to be filled, personnel over and above new quota to be used as replacements for individuals returned to the States under RR 1-1 and RR 1-5.

3. Past experience in the Theater has proved the following distribution of MAC personnel is necessary in order to insure maximum utilization:

10% 213 stenographers
20% 405 typists
20% 309 & 237 signal personnel
20% 055 gen. clerks (non-typing)
10% administrative overhead
20% Misc. skilled and non-skilled personnel.

4. Increments for the months of May and June suffered deletions of critical category personnel (WAR-86845, 23 May 45; WAR-30002, 11 July 45; Tab C) which have not yet been filled.

5. Shipment RT-E-922 (a) was requisition for 40 officers and 400 Ew. WD cabled they would ship 38 officers and 351 Ew. There actually arrived in the theater 37 officers and 327 Ew. The MOS numbers shipped short were 213's, 405's, 055's, and 309's.

6 By cable (WAR-33872, 18 July 45, Tab D), all critical category personnel, totaling 85 stenographers and 170 clerk typists, and in addition 122 MOS 055 (General clerks) were deleted from the final (July) increment to be shipped to this Theater. WAR-22030 states that other needs "preclude possibility reopening MAC shipments to your Theater in substantial numbers for some months to come".

7. Approximately 3,000 enlisted women in this Theater have Adjusted Service Rating Scores over 44 points, of which about 20% are stenographers (AOS 213) and 25% are clerk typists (AOS 405). Personnel in these categories are presently "frozen" as essential to the Theater, although they include a higher percentage of high score individuals than the average of non-critical categories.

II PROBLEM

1. Deletion of SSR 213, 405, 055 from the July increment will result in:

a. Indefinite postponement of return to the States of stenographers and typists, many of whom have the highest ASR Scores in the Theater.

b. Considerable readjustment of 213's and 405's within the Theater to supply newly activated or expanding Detachments (7th Army, 3d Army, Bremen Port Command, USGCC, Berlin District) with an equitable share of the most needed and critical skills.

c. Absorption of 475 enlisted women with miscellaneous skills for which there is decreasing demand, whose background does not fit them for training in clerical duties, and who will not be adequate replacements for skilled clerical personnel eligible for redeployment.

d. The redeployment of male signal units to active Theaters, and the language differences that prohibit the training of Continental civilians for Communications, make it logical to utilize MAC communications personnel and any cut in the shipment of this personnel from the States may necessitate the freezing of 309's in this Theater.

III RECOMMENDATION

1. That attached cable be dispatched.

Concurred in by:

Col. Buckland, G-1 Sec.

Col. Barnes, G-1 Liaison Pers

28 July 1945

/s/

/t/

MARY A. BALLARD

Lt. Col. MAC

MAC Staff Director

1 Incl: Cable.

HEADQUARTERS
U S FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER
Public Relations Division

23 November 1945

SUBJECT: Outline, WAC Public Relations Activities, European Theater of Operations, 4 July 1943 - 1 April 1946.

TO : Theater WAC Staff Director, ETO.

1. INCEPTION

The arrival in London of Lt Colonel (then Captain) Anna Walker Wilson, WAC Staff Director, and her assistant, Major (then 2nd Lt) Selma Herbert, 13 April 1943, was the beginning of marked interest in the Women's Army Corps in the European Theater of Operations, on the part of the foreign and American Press. Col. Wilson, in addition to her many other duties, was obliged to devote much of her time to the press and radio representatives. Since the pressure of this phase of her work continued, with the advent of the 1st WAAC Separate Battalion to England, Lt Colonel Wilson transferred one of the first six WAAC officers to arrive in this Theater, for duty with MIS, from MIS to the Public Relations Headquarters, ETOUSA, to handle WAAC Public Relations. This was accomplished on 4 July 1943 at the request of General (then Colonel) Tristram Tupper, Theater Public Relations Officer.

2. MISSION

At the outset, the mission of the WAC Public Relations was self evident: the creation and stimulation of favorable public opinion for the Women's Army Corps; the interpretation of the functions of the WAC to the Press, and assistance to the War Department by furnishing special recruiting and general interest stories and pictures from this Theater. At all times it was necessary to deal with both the American and foreign Press. From the very beginning the accomplishment of the mission was made possible by the wholehearted cooperation and thorough understanding of the Press as was shown by first Lt Colonel Wilson and later her successor, Lt Colonel Mary A. Hallaren.

3. OPERATING PROCEDURE

Initial operating procedure, set forth upon the arrival of the 1st WAAC Separate Battalion in England, largely for duty with the Eighth Air Force, called for the centralization of control over policies, copy and pix at the WAAC PRO office, Headquarters, ETOUSA. Decentralization became not only necessary but advisable as Wacs began to arrive in increasing numbers for assignment to scores of installations, and to various branches of the Army and Army Air Forces. By the time decentralization was put into effect and releasing powers on WAC material were given to various headquarters, the Wacs were no longer a novelty and a policy of dignity and straight news coverage was established. An honest news approach, played up in proportion to WAC numbers and importance in the Theater, has been the coverage policy. Needless exploitation, faking, or strict publicity have never been tolerated in this active Theater of War. In general, the mechanics of procedure have followed the following outline:

a. Trips to the field (60 installations and 8 countries at our peak) to the various WAC detachments and field PROs, to explain policies, develop ideas, and to stimulate the flow of copy and pictures from the Air Forces, Ground Forces, and Service Forces.

b. Continual liaison with US War Correspondents in the Theater in the furtherance of WAC material to the United States. Similarly, liaison was maintained with Allied correspondents to stimulate copy in British, French, and other Allied Press.

c. Contact was maintained with WAC unit correspondents to encourage flow of WAC copy. (This experiment was notably unsuccessful in this Theater, chiefly because of the high rate of mobility among the units. Some detachments moved six times during one year.)

d. The fluid WAC PRO Section (two officers and three enlisted women at its brief zenith) serviced some, or up to 8,000 papers per month with hometown releases to supplement the work of the war correspondents. It also planned many special events and features to highlight the Public Relations Program. General releases of interest to all correspondents were put out from time to time.

e. Close liaison was maintained with all departments of the Army, allied with Public Relations, on the use of WAC material in Army copy, radio programs, newsreels and pictures.

f. An honest attempt was made always to comply with all the requests for special material requested by the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, the various Service Command Public Relations Officers, by individual recruiting officers, by WAC officers in the various branches and services of the Army, by "Service" publications, American Legion Posts, by people writing books, pamphlets, theses, term papers, and by various individuals whose purposes were vague but who thought they were God's gift to "journalism" and to the WAC.

g. In all countries where Wacs were stationed and Wac speakeers were requested, compliance was the rule rather than the exception.

h. "Professional" advice was given at all times when requested, to WAC poets, budding Pulitzers, artists, and to editors of unit papers and company histories.

i. PRO attendance at WAC and WAC-GI functions were SOP inasmuch as possible, even if coverage was better left alone, at times.

4. BRIEF HISTORY OF PROGRAM EXPANSION

The Public Relations program began with the arrival in the ETO of the 1st WAAC Separate Battalion, comprising 557 enlisted women and 19 officers. Shortly after its arrival at the Stone, England, Replacement Depot, the battalion was split into five detachments and assigned to five Air Forces installations. As the tempo of war accelerated, Wacs arrived overseas in ever increasing numbers. They were assigned to ETOUSA Headquarters, to the Air Forces, to the Ground Forces, and to the services mushrooming from SOS, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Transportation, Signals, Medical Chemical Warfare, and Engineers. The strength grew from the original battalion to approximately 9,000 - scattered over 60 installations - in England, Wales, Scotland, France, Germany, Austria, Bavaria, and in Belgium. While PRO coverage became increasingly difficult, an attempt was made to play up all the detachments, through the regular Army PRO channels at the Headquarters to which the WAC detachments were assigned. For the most part, the flow of copy from these sources depended upon the pressure of active battle copy.

5. WAC PUBLIC RELATIONS PERSONNEL

Personnel to accomplish WAC Public Relations functions depended upon tables of organization, the amount of activity in the Theater and upon the whims of the ever-changing Theater Public Relations officers under whose jurisdiction the WAC Public Relations functioned. The strength report follows:

- a. 4 July 1943 - April 1944 -----1 WAC Officer, Hq ETOUSA.
- b. April 1944 - Feb 1945 -----2 WAC Officers, 2 WAC EW (This strength was split to cover the Fwd Echelon, Com Z in France, and the rear echelons in England, and SHAEF Hq in Paris.)
- c. February - June 1945 -----2 WAC Officers, 1 WAC EW (One officer and EW at SHAEF, one officer Com Z.)
- d. July 1945 - March 1946 -----1 WAC Officer, 1 WAC EW (At USFET PRD Headquarters.)
- e. For a brief period of time, when the Air Forces were persuaded finally to accept a WAC PRO on their staff, a WAC lieutenant acted in that capacity. However, marriage and subsequent motherhood terminated that plan and the Air Forces did not wish to repeat the experiment.

6. OUTSTANDING PROJECTS ACCOMPLISHED

In addition to the routine procedure of coverage, the following projects were accomplished to highlight the WAC program:

- a. Press facility (38 correspondents, photographers and radio commentators) American and Allied, was arranged to cover arrival of 1st Separate Battalion. Friendliness of correspondents was established then.
- b. Initiated drive to "adopt" British war orphan. More than \$1000 collected and two orphans adopted. Subsequent publicity was very beneficial to the WAC.
- c. Orphans and underprivileged children always entertained at holidays - with a view towards human interest pictures.
- d. Named Liberator "PallasAthene - GI Jane". Good for newsreels, stills, and GI-WAC relations.
- e. Made recruiting trailer for U S, featuring Air Forces ace and Air-Wac.
- f. Accomplished coverage of transfer from WAAC to WAC without threatened criticism to War Department.
- g. Exploited Colonel Hobby's visit to the Theater.
- h. Originated "WAC DAY IN ETO" for 2nd WAC anniversary. Planned program included Allied Women's Camp parade, Army Hour show, press facility to 28 correspondents, newsreels and still pix, and hometown stories servicing 976 papers during one week.
- i. Played up powdered egg Easter egg hunt for telephoto shots (1944).

j. Transfer of women from British services to WAC covered despite British objections.

k. Visits of Congresswomen Mrs. Bolton and Mrs. Rogers covered to best advantage of WAC.

l. Persuaded unwilling authorities to permit five women correspondents to accompany first WAC unit to Normandy, July 14, 1944.

m. The movement of Wacs into Paris required prompt and tactful public relations action. The French knew nothing of the American Women's Army Corps. They regarded women in uniform in the light of the German occupation - and the well known German "grey mice". The mission of the Wacs was explained quickly, through the French Press and Radio. Erroneous ideas were dispelled at the outset. A keen interest in the WAC on the part of the French public was created. Newspaper articles, pictures, magazine features and radio programs appeared a short time after the arrival of the Wacs in France.

n. A locomotive, one of the first to enter Germany, was named "WAC BLAZER", to extoll Transportation Corps Wacs. Resultant radio broadcast and stories to 500 hometown papers was among the first "highlight" features from Paris.

o. Religious highlights of Paris (cathedrals, St. Genevieve, Lourdes, etc.) were played up for the benefit of the doubting U S public.

p. Originated idea for WAC parade down the framed Champs Elysees to celebrate 3rd WAC anniversary. Coverage hit newsreels and papers in U S as well as in Paris and London. Arranged American Forces Network hookup to cover all WAC detachments in the ETO with Colonel Hobby's anniversary message.

q. Entrance of first Wacs into Germany required still another psychological approach, considering the bickering as to the motives for bringing service women into Germany. First WAC unit to enter Germany was deliberately ignored until it was well established and the story no longer "hot". The assignment in Germany was treated just as "another move". The approach worked and only one correspondent raised small objections. By the time large units of Wacs were entering Germany, and even before the non-fraternizing policy was relaxed, the presence of Wacs in Germany was accepted as a matter of course.

r. Pressure was brought to bear (by the WAC PRO) on Hq Berlin District authorities to permit a small detachment of Wacs to move into Berlin 5 July 1945, with the American troops. This was done on a friendly basis to "steal" the story from the ATS who had been "poised to enter Berlin" for several weeks, according to the British Press. This pushed up the WAC entry into Berlin by four days and assured the coverage that a "first" usually gets.

s. Entrance was gained (via official pass) to the Three-Power Conferences in the Potsdam area to publicize Wac telephone operators on duty at the Conference. This area was off-limits to correspondents.

t. Six Wacs on duty at the Nurnberg Nazi criminal trials covered to get maximum good will for the WAC.

u. "The Story of the WAC in the ETO" booklet was prepared for distribution to all Wacs in this Theater.

v. Several thousand feet of film, depicting the documentary history of the WAC in the ETO, were shot under the direction of Captain Vera Von Stein. This film will be used in roundup features on theaters of operation, and, it is hoped, in a separate ETO WAC film.

w. ETO WAC stories and/or pix appeared in: Saturday Evening Post, Vogue, British Vogue, Harpers Bazaar, National Geographic, Liberty, Colliers, Newsweek, Time, Life, This Week, Women's Home Companion, and in British and French magazines. All major American Networks sponsored WAC boardcasts.

7. STATISTICS

Total counts on numbers of stories released, pic taken, releases by correspondents, etc., are not available because of incomplete records which should include the entire Theater. However, the following "typical" reports of work accomplished are submitted as exhibits of the type of work done during various periods of operations;

a. Copy of Memorandum, dated 30 May 1944, to Public Relations Officer, Hq ETOUSA, covering the period of February-May (see attached).

b. Copy of weekly report, 10-17 August 1944 (attached).

c. Copy, weekly report, 16-23 February 1945, to Public Relations Officer, Hq Com Z (attached)

d. Copy, Weekly Operations Report, Public Relations Officer, Hq Com Z, 21 April 1945 (attached).

e. Original buckslip, 1st Indorsement, and letter of transmittal to WAC Group, dated 17 July and 2 August 1945, offered as exhibit of how stories were obtained from field PROs and from various headquarters utilizing Wacs (attached).

f. Copy, July Summary, WAC Section, PRD, SHAEF, dated 1 August 1945 (attached).

g. Copy, Weekly Activities Report to Chief, Operations Branch, Public Relations Division, USFET, dated 13 November (attached).

8. DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

While annoying, the difficulties encountered in accomplishing a well-rounded public relations program for the Wacs in the ETO - at all times based on a comparative "cost" basis for a similar civilian enterprise - were minor and never dangerously prejudicial to the Women's Army Corps. Among the chief headaches were:

a. The basic product - the women in the Women's Army Corps overseas, who were not always either in a position to, or willing to, respond to some of the PRO "pressure recruiting" desires of individuals in the War Department Bureau of Public Relations.

b. Antagonisms between the Army male and the Army female. (Since this problem is self-evident, there's no reason for further discussion.)

c. The numerous shifts in "Chief" personnel, both in the Theater and in the WAC Group, Bureau of Public Relations: From July 1943 to December 1945 the WAC Theater Public Relations Officer has reported to seven successive Theater Public Relations Officers,

and attempted to meet the desires and wishes of six different administrations in the WAC Group, Bureau of Public Relations.

d. Conflict in objectives - While the policy of this Theater has been always to turn out the kind of copy correspondents would cable at 10 cents per word - a competitive reporting job - the policy has not always pleased WAC Public Relations officials in the United States, whose objectives appeared to be, much of the time, exploitation for the sake of increased recruiting. Lack of liaison, chiefly because of geography, prevented a closer cooperation.

e. Over-anxious WAC personnel - the three or four slightly compromising stories on the Wacs in the ETO were largely due to a human factor - the desire to see one's name in print. In spite of directives, educational talks, and other instructions, there were a few WAC officers and enlisted women whose direct contact with the Press resulted in the inevitable reporting.

f. Lack of sufficient personnel, limited by Army Tables of Organization, often prevented the scope of desired operations.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Any recommendations made on the basis of experience gained in World War II would undoubtedly be obsolete in the new future. It is suggested, therefore, that if a future WAC officer finds herself in the job of a Public Relations Officer for a future Theater of Operations, she be permitted and encouraged to operate according to the news and public relations policies and practices of that particular period, slanting her material to fit the folkways, mores, ethics, and propaganda needs of her society, and its current war.

10. EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF PROGRAM

Much tangible evidence in support of the Public Relations Program is in the Theater WAC files, in the form of copies of stories, pictures, and clippings. Since no organized clipping material was available, the evidence is not over-all or conclusive. However, two supporting exhibits, showing a tangible cross-section of material produced, and of material used by the Press, are available at WAC Branch, G-1, USFET.

For the Director, Public Relations Division:

/s/ Henriette Horak
/t/ HENRIETTE HORAK
Major WAC
Theater WAC Public Relations
Officer

STATISTICS 7 - a

30 May 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Relations Officer, ETOUSA

1. The following is a brief summary, giving the highlights of press, radio, pictorial, and other activities of the Public Relations Section in the WAC campaign from the ETO. The report is from February through May.

2. PRESS: More than 4,000 American papers were served with hometown stories. To this must be added the thousands of papers and several magazines reached through the copy of war correspondents. A number of releases prepared by this office were sent directly to WDBPR, for release to specialized media. A few of the types of stories and releasing media are listed below:

STORY

MEDIA

Weekly, "With the Wacs in Britain"
 LIFE Reports
 Wacs and the Air War
 Wacs in the ETO
 Combat Film Assessor
 This is your daughter Overseas
 Wac Major Speaks to 2,000 Allied Women
 WAC kitchen in Britain
 Wac Driver Knows Geography
 Major Hallaren, Air-Wac Chief
 How Wacs Behave when Bombs Fall
 Wac Niece of Senator Hits the Dirt
 in Raid
 Wacs Overseas Good Soldiers
 Wacs Trace Enemy Planes Over England
 WAC Officer Helps Doolittle Plan Raids
 Women Can Keep Secrets
 WACLinguists
 Wacs Take on Unusual Jobs
 Wacs Presented to Princess Royal
 Wac Sings for Queen
 Liberator named "Pallas Athene"
 Wacs at 9th Bomber Command
 Wacs at Hq 3rd Bomb Division
 Wacs Meet Queen's Dressmaker
 WAC-GI Bible Class
 Wacs go through Replacement Depot
 Wacs with Central Base Section
 Women of 8 countries at SHAER Hq
 Wacs Ready to Help Move Men and
 Materials Inside Europe
 Wacs Given Good Conduct Ribbons
 Wacs at Orientation Course
 WAC Postal Unit in Britain

Ruth Cowan, AP
 Mary Welsh, LIFE
 Yank, BPR, and Hometowns
 VOGUE
 Popular Science
 BPR
 BPR
 BPR
 BPR
 Carlyle Holt, Boston Globe
 Ruth Cowan, AP

 T. Henry, Washington Star
 Ramsey, Phila. Inquirer
 Ruth Cowan, AP
 Ruth Cowan, AP
 Dudley Harmon, UP
 Dudley Harmon
 Dudley Harmon
 Dudley Harmon
 All Wire Services
 Wire Services, Correspondents
 98 Hometown papers
 103 Hometown papers
 NEA
 Detroit Free Press - Dot Avery
 Facility to 28 correspondents
 175 hometown papers
 578 hometown papers
 To 328 correspondents
 78 hometown papers
 378 hometown papers
 500 hometown papers
 475 hometown papers

More than 60% of the Wacs now in this Theater have been covered by hometown releases. A 100% coverage will be accomplished during the next few weeks. In the meantime, we will continue to release spotlight features, through this section and through correspondents.

3. PICTORIAL: Copies of all photographs taken in this Theater are on file in the Pictorial Branch, WDBPR. We have stressed jobs, but at the same time we have tried to make off-duty time of the Wacs in the ETO as attractive and exciting as possible, especially from the travel angle. While it is practically impossible to photograph every Wac in this Theater we are making a valient attempt towards that end. Some of our outstanding features follow;

STORY

MEDIA

Eisenhower Congratulates Lt Col Wilson
on 2nd Anniversary of WAC
Gen Doolittle Greets Wacs
Gen Lee Reviews first SOS Wacs in ETO
Gen W.B.Smith Reviews Wacs & Allied Women
Connecticut Wacs in King Arthur's Court
Wacs at 9th Bomber Command
Wacs and the Air War
Liberator Named Pallas Athene, GI Jane
This is your daughter overseas
Wacs Plot Missions in Flight Control
Wac Helps Doolittle Plan Missions
Air Force drops "WAC" Bombs over Berlin
Easter with Powdered Egg Hunt
WAC jobs at Hq 3rd Bomb Division
WAC jobs at Hq 9th Bomber Wing
Wacs in the ETO
Wacs Make Good Soldiers
WAC Driver Series
WAC kitchen in Britain Series
WAC Photographer Series
"Day Off" Series
American Women from British Services
Transfer to WAC

Telephoto
Telephoto, pool, hometown
Pool, APS, hometowns
Pool, APS, hometowns
BPR (in color)
BPR (color)
Yank, hometowns
Newsreels, APS, pool
BPR (44 prints)
AP
AP
Newsreels, APS
Telephoto
103 hometown papers
87 hometowns
VOGUE by Lee Miller
Phila Inquirer
BPR and hometowns
BPR and hometowns
BPR and hometowns
BPR and hometowns
APS, Newsreels, stills

4. RADIO: A total of 36 programs out of this Theater featured Wacs during this period. These included 2 Army Hour Spots, Trans-Atlantic Call, The Old Gold Program, BBC Newsreel, Ed Murrow on CBS, and six repeats on the popular Red Cross "Eagle Club" show. The rest of the programs were for regional stations, in high population areas. Each program was slanted to aid WAC recruiting in America.

5. SPECIAL EVENTS: Many of our best stories are based on special events and activities initiated by this section. Several such examples follow:

a. WAC DAY IN THE ETO: Primary objective of this special event was to focus concentrated attention on the Wacs in this Theater on the second anniversary of the Corps and thus provide desirable recruiting copy, avoiding the hackneyed "birthday cake" celebrations. Some of the accomplishments were:

- (1) Retreat or other formation ceremonies were held at every installation in Britain where wacs are stationed. Commanding Generals or Post Commandants participated and lauded the Wacs for the vital part they were playing in winning the war.
- (2) Major event was held at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. Wacs and Allied women of eight nations participated at retreat review taken by Lt Gen W D Smith, Chief of Staff to General Eisenhower. General Spaatz, Air Marshal Tedder, Major Gen Whateley,

Lady Welsh, Deputy Director Goodenough of the WRNS, Lt Colonel Anna W. Wilson, and a number of other high ranking officers were in the reviewing party. Limited press facility was extended to 28 correspondents. Story was released to 328 correspondents and to the British press.

- (3) Photo of General Eisenhower and Lt Colonel Wilson was sent to BPR and also telephoto transmission was made to U. S.
- (4) General Eisenhower, who could not be present, sent a cable to the Director, WAC. The text of cable was used as a statement in the Press.
- (5) Advance newsreel, showing Fortress loading two block busters labeled "WAC" - to be dropped on Berlin, sent to WDBPR.
- (6) Special ceremonies covered with APS stills, pool photographers, and APS newsreels at: Hq SHAEF, VIII Air Force, Ninth Air Force, SOS, Western Base Section, and in London.

b. LIBERATOR NAMED "PALLAS ATHENE" GI JANE: Arrangements were made with a bomb division to name a Liberator in honor of the WAC.

c. WACS ADOPT TWO BRITISH ORPHANS: Wacs in this Theater have contributed 250 pounds (\$1,000) for the "adoption" of two children orphaned during this war. This will continue to provide good copy as long as the wacs are in England.

d. BOMBER BASE TRAINING COURSE: Cooperated with Bomb Division Headquarters in working out training schedule for Wacs working "behind the scenes" at a Bomber headquarters. This brief training course was intended to tie in the office work the Wacs do with the actual operation of bombing missions. It proved successful, and two other headquarters have adopted the idea. The interest and efficiency of the Wacs increased.

e. WACS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE: Working with OWI in providing foreign-language speaking Wacs for broadcast to occupied countries. The Wacs do this in their free time, in addition to their regular duties.

f. ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS: This section has received scores of requests for Wacs to address audiences, participate in Allied functions, sell theater programs for Allied benefits, visit English homes, etc. Requests are sifted and filled when they do not interfere with jobs.

g. WAC SECTION, G-1 ETOUSA: Frequent conferences are held with ETO WAC Staff Director, Lt Colonel Wilson, or with some member of her staff, and with Major Mary A. Hallahan, USSTAF WAC Staff Director, to discuss public relations needs or specific problems. Close contact is maintained, also, with all WAC commanding officers in this Theater in the overall plan for coverage.

/s/ Henriette Horak
/t/ HENRIETTE HORAK
OCaptain, WAC

STATISTICS 7 b

18 August 1944

SUBJECT: WAC Public Relations 10-17 August

TO : Lt Colonel Hall

1. Over 400 newspapers and 200 radio stations in the U S were serviced with hometown stories on Wacs in France and Wacs working at Southern Base Section in England.
2. Three days were spent with British Pictorial Press Agency on complete photographic coverage of Wacs in England.
3. This department assisted Lt Colonel Wilson in writing letters to parents of all the Wacs now in France. Individual letters were written, forwarding personal messages from Wacs in Normandy to their parents.
4. Working with Lt Colonel Wilson on WAC tour and dinner honoring Mrs. Bolton, Congresswoman from Ohio. Heads of British Women's Services, Leaders in British Welfare organizations, WAC officers and Press are being invited. Mrs. Bolton will also be a luncheon guest at a WAC enlisted mess.
5. Reviewed 2,000 feet of film on Wacs in Normandy.
6. Working in cooperation with the Publicity Department of British National Films, on publicity in connection with the enlistment of Miss Patricia Marmont, film star, into the WAC.

/s/ Henriette Horak
/t/ HENRIETTE HORAK
Captain, WAC

STATISTICS 7 c

23 February 1945

SUBJECT: Weekly Operations Report, 16-23 February

TO : Public Relations Officer, Hq Com Z, U S Army

1. During the past week this department serviced 497 newspapers and radio stations with stories on Wacs at Hq, Com Z, Seine, Oise, and Normandy Base Sections.

2. Nineteen promotion stories and 185 promotion cards were sent to hometown papers.

3. Forwarded to PRD, SHAEF, six photographs of Wacs in hospitals, writing letters, visiting wounded soldiers, rolling bandages, to accompany story for release by WAC Group, BPR. Arrangements now being made for additional picture coverage of Wacs working at 365th and 108th hospitals.

4. Feature stories during week included interview with mess sergeants of QM mess team after a month on the job; a story about Signal Corps Wacs on the job; and a story on award of Bronze Star Medal to WAC in BOTJAG.

5. Discussed with OTI, Signal Corps, tentative plans for a WAC Signal Corps movie requested by APD.

6. Sent to WAC Group, BPR, general release with roster of 26 negro officers and 677 enlisted women (for hometown coverage) now attached to First Base Post Office, United Kingdom.

/s/ Margaret Sherman
/t/ MARGARET SHERMAN
Captain WAC

STATISTICS 7 d

21 April 1945

SUBJECT: Weekly Operations Report

TO : Public Relations Officer, Hq Com Z, APO 887

1. During the past week this department released 178 hometown stories on WAC jobs, all-star basketball game, and Signal Corps Wacs receiving citation by ETO Chief Signal Officer. Included were two stories from Delta Base Section.

2. Fifteen pictures on the day of two Wacs in Marseilles were released generally. Thirteen hometown pictures were released, including two job pictures from Delta Base Section.

3. Accompanied Mrs. Mae Craig, War Correspondent, Gannett Newspapers, to WAC billet to assist in gathering material for WAC story.

4. Furnished material on SOS Wacs to ETO Historical Section.

5. Discussed Red Cross plan for WAC sponsorship of French War Orphans with Miss Madeline Carroll.

6. Full pictorial coverage was arranged on Wacs assigned to the Transportation Corps. Total of 17 job shots were made.

7. Facilities extended to reporter and photographer of French magazine "Ambiance" in completion of layout on Wacs.

/s/ Margaret Sherman
/t/ MARGARET SHERMAN
Captain, WAC
(by T/3 Ruth Quinby)

STATISTICS 7 e

17 Jul 45

SUBJECT: ATC Wacs Serve as Crew Members.

1. PRD PRO 17 July
USFET UK BASE 1945
(Main)

1. Ten (10) enlisted Wacs are serving as air crew members with ATC, stationed at Bovington.

2. Request that pictures of these Wacs be forwarded this office. Please use some kind of an aviation background.

3. These pictures will be for War Department release.

/s/ Henriette Horak

/t/HENRIETTE HORAK

Major WAC

WAC PRO

(by T/Sgt Jean Castles)

1st Ind.

2. PRO PRD 24 July
UK BASE USFET 1945

1. Enclosed are 13 pictures of some of the Wacs that are members of the air crew of the ATC stationed at Bovington.

2. These pictures were given to us by the PRO, ATC after we had sent to Bovington to photograph the girls there and we were informed at that time that due to flight schedules these girls are never together but can be photographed either at Bovington or their terminus at Paris.

/s/ Wm. M. James

/t/ WM M. JAMES

1st Lt., AUS

Operations Officer

STATICTICS 7 e

2 August 1945

SUBJECT: Air Transport Command Wacs on Duty as Flight Clerks

TO : WAC Group, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department,
Pentagon Building, Washington, D.C.
(Attention: Major Louise Goeden)

1. Inclosed twelve (12) pictures furnished by PRO, ATC, and cutting from Yank Magazine, 8 July 1945, giving the story of air crew work being done by Air Transport Command Wacs on regular cross-channel flights. Hometown release has been made by PRO, ATC.
2. Forwarded for use of the BPR, War Department.
3. We are also inclosing additional Christmas data which has just been received from Communications Zone PRO. This material is exclusive for your release.
4. All your letter requests for material from this Theater, recently received, will be complied with at the earliest possible date.

/s/ Henriette Horak
/t/ HENRIETTE HORAK
Major WAC
WAC PRO, European Theater

STATISTICS 7 f

1 August 1945

SUBJECT: July Summary, WAC Section, PRD, SHAEF

TO : Chief, Operations Branch

1. The major portion of the month of July was devoted to the coverage of two highlight events in the history of the Wacs in the ETO: (1) entrance of the first WAC Detachment into Berlin, and (2) the work of the Wacs at the Three-Power Conference, both of which events, as you know, practically caused me to be thrown out on my ear. The section chief (c'est moi), and WAC photographer, Sgt June P. Milner, accompanied the 1st Airborne WAC Detachment from Halle into Berlin. (It took the "old school tie" to get the WAC Detachment into Berlin ahead of the ATS. The Secretary to the Chief of Staff was from the same alma mater) and pressure was brought to bear to get the Wacs in the first leg of the convoy entering Berlin on 5 July. The entrance was made with flourish, despite rain, high water, and hell from our Russian Allies, and resulted in an excellent coverage via correspondents, radio, newsreels, and the usual hometown follow-through. 'My Russian proved to be good enough to carry on an interview with a correspondent with Pravda, and while we have not seen it as yet, pix were taken and story done, ostensibly for that freedom-loving organ).

2. From Berlin, we went on the Hq Masterwork and to Babelsberg, where 27 WAC telephone operators and other assorted WAC personnel were assigned to work in the American Conference area. Here the game turned into a task of mind over too much brass matter, and in due course of time our mission of coverage was completed - including pictures of President Truman with Wacs at the Babelsberg "White House". Dividing our efforts into percentages, it would sum up to something like this: 50% of the time was devoted to the securing of transportation; 30% to going through channels; 10% to waiting for weather, and the last 10% to actual public relations work. The time it required to blast ourselves into the area has not been considered in this figuring, but again the "old school tie" and the fact that we had voted the straight Democratic ticket saved the day.

3. By giving the gentlemen at the Berlin Press Camp an advance story on the first WAC wedding in Berlin, we saved the bride from a fate worse than death. It developed that the bridegroom-to-be (a Captain in Intelligence) had played the altar role once before and a wife and two children in Chicago already called him daddy. We held forth until the story cooled a little

4. Other business done by this office during July included initiating (at the suggestion of the French journalists who adore her) a French Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre for Lt Colonel Anna W. Wilson, coverage of her departure from this Theater, assistance to Com Z on redeployment stories, the releasing of stories and pix to approximately 350 U S newspapers, supplying special stories to the WAC Group, Bureau of Public Relations, and the completion of work on the historical booklet on the Wacs in the ETO, and conferences with Lt Colonel Mary A. Hallaren, new WAC Staff Director for the ETO.

/s/ Henriette Horak

/t/ HENRIETTE HORAK

Major WAC

Theater WAC Public Relations Off.

STATISTICS 7 g

13 November 1945

SUBJECT: Weekly Activities Report

TO : Chief, Operations Branch, PRD, USFET

1. The following was accomplished by the WAC Section during the past week:

a. 30 pictures on Wacs in Berlin, with the Office of Military Government, sent to hometown papers.

b. Hometown story and 4 allied pix to New York papers. (Capt Eleanor Gutman, physician for WAC Battalion.)

c. Latest redeployment story given to Stars & Stripes for release. (French and German editions.)

d. Figures on WAC marriages in the ETO secured and forwarded to WAC Group, Bureau of Public Relations, as per request. General release for correspondents in this Theater written on basis of the figures.

e. Conference was held on full-length English feature commercial film, giving technical advice on the use of Wacs in the film.

f. General release written and released to war correspondents in Frankfurt and in Nurnberg, on Wacs on duty at Nurnberg Nazi trials. Hometown follow-through.

g. Major Horak on duty in Paris and Le Havre for WAC editorial and pictorial coverage.

h. Work continuing on WAC Public Relations history

/s/ Henriette Horak
/t/ HENRIETTE HORAK
Major WAC
(by T.Sgt Jean Castles)

From June 31, 1944 issue of "AIRMAIL":

PALLAS ATHENE-GI JANE COMPLETED MISSIONS
Lib. Crew, Adopted by 2d Division Wacs
Came Safely Home from Invasion Coast
WAS CHRISTENED 11 FEBRUARY

"Janie always brings us home" ... the crew of the Pallas Athene-GI Jane used to call the Wacs at 2d Bombardment Division when they dropped in for an evening in the AC Detachment Canteen there...and the girls hoped and prayed that it might continue to be true until the heavy bomber and the boys who flew her had completed their missions. Because the Wacs had a special interest in Janie ...back in February one of them had done the honors in a christening ceremony at which the Liberator, already a veteran, was re-named in honor of the Gals on the ground.

This spring the boys dropped in at the Detachment now and then...or if they weren't able to come over from their own station, one or another would telephone to assure the Wacs that all was still well...Janie was still crackin'!

Now it seems as if the Goddess of Victory and a good job of watching over Janie's crew because they're home to stay. To all of them congratulations, love and kisses... and thanks to you too, old girl - we're darned glad you're on our side!

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Chief Surgeon
APO 887

MCL/bb/PS

19 Jan 1945

SUBJECT: Annual Report of Consultant for the WAC.

TO: Chief, Professional Services Division.

1. EXPANSION.

The year 1944 for the WAC was notable for two things, expansion and the move to France. At the beginning there were 1000 WAC, now there are over 6000. The two great peaks were in April, when over 1000 SOS troops arrived at the 10th Replacement Depot, and in August when large numbers of more Air Force WAC arrived at the 8th Replacement Center Depot. This meant that instead of having a few camps of well seasoned Air Force WAC and one large unit (500) in London, there were now new units scattered all the way from Taunton to Liverpool. There are WAC in the new Air Service Commands and the ATC and at SHAEF.

The WAC at SHAEF are participating in a unique event for the women, as this headquarters contains about 1000 women, half of them being American and the others British ATS, WAAF and WRENS. In January 1944 conferences were held with the WAC Unit commander of the SHAEF Detachment and the ATS commander, concerning the medical care of these women. The American Army was providing a general dispensary for this headquarters, staffed by American doctors and nurses. The contacts made the year before when I was observing the medical care in the British Women's Auxiliary Services were now paying dividends. Good liaison with the RAMC and RAF consultants for women was necessary to insure satisfaction on the operation of this plan for British women to be looked after by American medical service. That this operation has worked smoothly has been due in large part to the WAC Commanding Officer, Major Edith Davis, and the Dispensary Medical Officer, Captain Eleanor Peck. It is an ill wind that blows no one any good. SHAEF had put in a request for a female medical officer, and about this time it became apparent that Captain Peck's assignment to the Eighth Air Force had not been a success. One reason for this was her lack of status, as she was still a Contract Surgeon. She did not get her commission, a lieutenancy, until January 1944. She was in the WAC Staff Director's Office, USSTAF, which was not appreciated, and she was unable to establish any niches for herself. It was a difficult assignment, as it meant traveling from one unit to another, giving hygiene talks and doing the monthly physical inspections, at the same time picking up problems and discussing them with a local medical officer. The situation was discussed with General Hawley and with the Office of the Surgeon, USSTAF, and she was released in order to go to the 2nd General Dispensary. This latter assignment has been very successful.

The Air Force WAC usually fitted into their units and the medical set-up without difficulty. They provided their own nursing orderlies for sick call. If special examinations

were necessary, they were sent to the nearest hospital for these. But, when the SOS units arrived in March, April, and May, there was a tendency to make special arrangements. Separate dispensaries were created and one was an elaborate unit built containing 10 beds, and having a nurse in charge, even though there was a good General Hospital about four miles away. Neither the WAC nor I approved of this special consideration as it was felt that they were perfectly capable of taking care of themselves without having privileges. There was a tendency in the hospitals in the neighborhood of these units to have separate wards for officers and enlisted women. This was a change in our usual policy, in that no difference was made between women patients - there was simply a separate women's ward. It was expedient to do this because otherwise, it would have wasted bed space worse than we were already doing. Sometimes the ward was a 10-bed one, but generally it was a Nissen hut with 30 beds, and the largest number of female patients in any one hospital was eight to twelve.

The first arrival of large single units of WAC at the Air Force Replacement Depot caused some consternation in regard to physical inspections. Up to this point Captain Peck had gone to the Replacement Depot and helped with these inspections, but she was no longer available. There was a medical officer at this Replacement Depot who agreed with me that if the physical inspections were to be done they should be done properly. To do them properly we have considered the Circular Letter from the Surgeon General's Office, subject; "Physical Inspections of the WAC", a very satisfactory standard to follow. This was done and the procedure has been carried out on every subsequent arrival of new Air Force WAC; it had always been done this way at the 10th Replacement Center Depot (Ground Forces).

The 70th Replacement Depot (then the 12th) had been the Reception Center for the original 1st WAC Separate Battalion and they always thought they should have WAC working there. In June they finally got their first detachment. This meant that this detachment could be used as a nucleus for a Replacement Pool for Air Force WAC, and that Air Force WAC, when in a Detachment of Patients, could be sent to the 70th Replacement Depot for reassignment. Also, all non-medical cases of WAC will now go through this Depot when returning to the ZI.

This increase in activity was leading up to the big event - the Invasion of Normandy. WAC were assigned to the Forward Echelon of the Communications Zone Headquarters. There were about 100 in this unit and it was decided, with the Post Commandant of the Forward Echelon, that a talk on general hygiene and physical fitness would be appropriate for these WAC at this time. They had an extensive training program carried out in small groups. An hour's talk was given to each one of these groups (5), extending from 26 June to 30 June, inclusive. They were given in London under very realistic circumstances, as it was during the height of the buzz-bomb attack on London. This forward unit moved in July to a large tented camp outside of Valeignes, the site to be used for the entire Communications Zone Headquarters, which moved there at the end of August. A similar talk was given to the 12th Army Group Detachment of WAC (about 90 women). A good deal of emphasis was placed on the fact that there would be very little adequate medical facilities for women in the

first month or so of this move, that if anyone was unfortunate enough to need hospital care, the chances were she would find herself back in the UK. There was only one such case in the first six weeks. This period from August to September was one of great changes, moving of headquarters, unsettled conditions and uncertain hospital care; yet, it was the period when the spirits were high, morale excellent, and all physical discomforts were minimized, and the sick rate was the lowest for the year. The various facilities were no better than those for the men; the women landed on the beaches the same way and often slept out in the open field.

By 15 September the Headquarters in Paris had been established and there was regret on the part of many WAC who were assigned to this headquarters, the largest WAC unit in this theater. It seemed easier to keep warm in tents. For about two months there was no heat or electricity in Paris. In one unit in Paris, 25% of the women had chilblains in varying degrees. This problem is being investigated by one of the medical officers of the 7th General Dispensary in Paris.

The WAC in this theater are now divided into two groups - those still in the UK, about one-third, and those in France. It makes individual covering of WAC units on the part of this Consultant very difficult, and prevents frequent individual visiting of these units which did much to foresee problems and handle them before they became a major event.

2. HOSPITALIZATION.

This also has had a change. At first there was only one General Hospital that was used by the WAC. Then suddenly, with the change in evacuation policies from Station Hospitals, due to the increasing number of General Hospitals throughout the UK, the women patients were scattered throughout these hospitals. This meant there would be only two or three women in each of a dozen hospitals. After D-Day, and with the increasing load of patients, it was obvious that this policy of a few women in many hospitals was a very wasteful and one in regard to beds. Therefore, when the Hospital Centers were set up, one Center Commander initiated the policy of setting aside one hospital in his Center which would have a women's ward for all women patients in that area. He had figured out that if all ten General Hospitals had a 30-bed Nissen hut set aside for women patients, and the total women sick in these hospitals was 24, 24 women were holding down 300 beds. This policy has been followed in the other Hospital Centers and Groups very successfully.

With the coming of new and rather inexperienced hospitals, it was noticed that patients were being held for a long time in the hospitals for investigation. This is particularly true with the WAC. A hospital board was reluctant to send a WAC home knowing that so much emphasis had been placed on keeping the soldier in the theater. Many of these hospitals were visited and the individual cases were discussed with the doctors in charge. Very often it was felt that the WAC Unit Commander could give some inside information on what kind of a soldier the patient made when on duty.

Another hospital problem that had appeared in the beginning was the handling of pregnancies. The first pregnancy case took nearly two months to be evacuated, but it did not take long for the seasoned units to get this straightened out and evacuation was very prompt. Then, due to the influx of new hospitals and the great number of wounded, evacuation was delayed again during the month of October. An appeal was made to the UK Base Surgeon to ask his Group Commanders to watch out for this problem and to get pregnant females back to the ZI as quickly as possible. The new policy from Washington, AG subject letter on handling of pregnancy in overseas commands, stated that no pregnant female was to be evacuated if the pregnancy was over seven months, and there has been marked improvement since this was discussed in the UK.

3. HEALTH.

The WAC sick rate early in the winter of 1944 caused considerable comment. It was high when compared with that of the theater as a whole. But what was forgotten in considering this rate was the fact that it was dealing with a thousand women, half of whom were unseasoned troops and were arriving in the UK at a time of a "flu" epidemic. Statistical errors played a large part, as it made the rate seemingly high; for example, it was reported that there was an epidemic of diarrhea as the rate for one particular week was three times that of the theater. When investigated, the strength of the WAC reported that week was less than 1000, which made the diarrhea rate 3.04. That for the theater was .36

The same problem arose later in the spring. Two cases of venereal disease were reported from the London area in one week. These were the third and fourth cases of venereal disease in the WAC. When the rate was seen by the Commanding Officer of the Section, it was considerably higher than that for the men and this officer asked at a public meeting what was being done about WAC venereal disease control. One of these cases was a WAC who had married a soldier and contracted gonorrhea three weeks later. The other case was a recurrent one, apparently existing prior to enlistment. However, in spite of the fact that a good deal of this high sick rate was due to statistical errors in dealing with such small number, Preventive Medicine became concerned and made a survey in May of some of the WAC units, including the London area, which had the highest sick rate. It was not a complete survey, but it confirmed an impression that respiratory diseases were the main cause of hospital admissions and non-effective rate - that when a survey is made of newly arrived nurses and enlisted men a similar increase in admissions and non-effective rate is found. Another cause for the admission and hospitalization of pregnancies to be evacuated to the ZI. The policy of sending pregnancies to the ZI through medical channels was reviewed at this time, due to all the comments about the non-effective rate among the WAC. Professional Services Division was unanimously against changing such a policy and the WAC Staff Director and her office asked that it not be changed. It was better to have the health and welfare of the patient assured by hospital evacuation to the ZI, than to have administrative evacuation. The third reason for increased hospital admissions was feet problems. This will be discussed later. The non-effective rate and admissions have remained higher among the WAC than among the men. This was discussed with Major Craighill when she was

here, and also with the Surgeon, Eighth Air Force. All of us felt that the women were more apt to report illnesses earlier and that it was possible they were kept in quarters or sent to hospitals more often than men because the medical officer, as a man, gave more consideration to women.

There was another angle to the sick rate, although I do not think it had time to influence the health of the group. Prior to D-Day there were great training programs started, and one of these was in our own headquarters. It was noticed a few weeks after their arrival that the WAC looked very tired and the efficiency of their work had decreased. When it was discovered that they were carrying on this training program before they went to work in the morning and after they returned from work. Fortunately it was noticed elsewhere by command and the training was substantially reduced. At the same time a comment was made that it was odd that the nurses were able to "take" this training but not the WAC. The answer to this was that the nurses were staged for this training; they were not on duty at the time this training was given.

The routine monthly physical inspections are carried out by every unit, though probably not as thoroughly as it was done originally. It has always been emphasized that one of the reasons for these physical inspections was to create a closer relationship between the medical officer and the WAC unit concerned. This has been accomplished, but one cannot help feeling it would have been accomplished in the small units without the necessity of physical inspections. Many problems are discussed with the WAC directly, as there has always been good liaison between this Consultant and the WAC. During the past year there have been four WAC Staff Meetings - February, June, and two in November (one in Paris, one in London). In these meetings opportunity is given to present some of the more important problems, although there has never been enough time for a discussion of all of them at one time.

One of the best morale and health factors developed by the WAC themselves has been the rest home called "The Rookery", situated outside of Oxford. The need for this began to be felt early in the Spring. Occasionally a WAC would be discharged from the hospital who would do better if she had another week outside of the hospital and before going back to duty. This kind of case was handled then through the Red Cross and the WAC unit commander. It was also noticed that there was an increase in the number of neuropsychiatric patients, and the WAC Staff Director felt that perhaps it would be necessary to have a rest home in order to cut down the number of these patients. It was felt by the medical service, however, that these cases would not be improved by a rest home - that they were simply women who were getting a final screening by experience in regard to fitness for overseas duty, and that this was a normal morbidity rate in neuropsychiatric problems. The subject was dropped but the WAC continued in formulating a plan for a rest home. The only possible criticism one can make in the establishment of this rest home is that it was not done sooner. It opened its doors 20 August, and the move to the Continent of the Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, began at this time.

The injury rate has been increasing. Most of these are due to bicycles and black-out accidents, and it is possible a little campaign on this subject would be of some benefit.

4. EDUCATION IN HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

This was a moderately simple problem until the move to the Continent. All incoming WAC at both the 10th Replacement Center Depot and the Air Force 70th Replacement Center Depot were given talks on general hygiene and medical problems in this theater, including sex and VD. Concerning the two latter subjects, emphasis was placed on the responsibility of the individual, reminding the individual that the brunt of the problem would fall on her.

The handling of pregnancy was discussed and again it was emphasized that it would be better for the individual to report any pregnancy as early as possible - that the problem of handling a delivery and the final disposition of the child was not easy in this theater, no matter how simple it looked on paper. These talks were followed up several months later by visits to the various units, and they were of a similar nature. Opportunity was always given for questions or for private interviews afterwards. The discussions were given in the light of previous experience concerning the prejudices of women in sex hygiene - it could not be approached the same way as is done with men. It is probably unnecessary to approach it the same way, as the problems are not the same.

The most successful educational program has been one in the Eight Air Forces, where it is not a formal one. The medical officer is able to talk to many of the WAC individually, or in some cases, they have asked him to talk to them in small groups. It has been unnecessary for me to go to these units to give any talks, but I have visited them to discuss various problems with both the medical officer and the WAC Unit Commander. During July and August all of the SOS units were visited and talks given, as well as groups of ATC and OSS. Five hours of lectures in hygiene and sanitation were given during a course in basic training for American citizens who had transferred from British services to the WAC. It will probably be impossible to cover such extensive territory in the future, particularly when there are plans outlined in the MTP 35-2 which are too elaborate to be carried out by one medical officer. For this reason, all circulars pertaining to WAC medical care and basic medical training in hygiene have been collected and are being sent to the various interested medical officers. The WAC officers have had these circulars but have not shared them with the doctor. True, the doctor does have access to them in the files of his unit, if he knows which circulars they are. Major Craighill helped in this problem when she was here as she saw that it was going to be impossible to give each unit the individual attention it had gotten from this office. Three training films - 942, 943, and 944, have been received in this theater. Number 943, the Canadian technicolor film, has been the one that has been the most appreciated. Of all the circulars to come from the War Department, No. 172 on the subject of venereal disease was the one we most regretted to have published. This problem has arisen in the theater and had been well handled and the subject had been dropped. Most of us had found it was better not to bring up the word "prophylaxis" unless we were

asked about it.

5. MEDICAL POLICIES.

The evolution of policy in the handling of WAC medically in this theater has been a principle in this office. Someone asked if we got circulars concerning policy of WAC overseas. I reminded this individual that when this theater had to consider WAC policies, the WAC were still WAAO, and we had to make our own policies. The circulars which we have been receiving in the last few months concerning the handling of pregnancy, venereal disease, etc., were all outlined in this office in February of 1944, approved by the Chief Surgeon, but not published. They were not published as the problems were small enough to be handled individually and obviated the necessity of publicity for the occasional case. The pregnant female has always been handled as a patient. It has been the policy of both the WAC and this office that in the case of miscarriage, the patient returned to duty if medically fit to do so. Illegal abortions have not caused undue concern. Our attitude has been that it is better to go home and receive good care than to take a chance with such a highly dangerous performance. It was felt that if an answer was given to the pregnant woman who asked for help when she got to the ZI, abortion would not be sought for as a solution to illegitimate pregnancy. For this reason we have welcomed the new Army Regulations concerning pregnancy and the Circular letter concerning pregnancy and the Circular letter concerning maternity care.

It was decided from the beginning that venereal disease in women would be treated in hospital and with penicillin primarily. Most of the dispensaries have found that it was better to send them to the hospital if the disease is suspected and let the diagnosis be made by the doctors who are going to treat it. In most instances the hospitals are the ones who follow up the patient, as a hospital is usually the only place equipped to examine women.

We still feel that endocrine conditions should be treated in the ZI and not in this theater. Follow-up of these cases would be very poor as there is so much change of personnel and assignment. However, for the simpler conditions, there are hormones listed in the Supply Catalogue, and if they are asked for by the name in the catalogue they are sent to the doctor concerned. All other special requests for hormones are sent to this office for approval. The same may be said for surgical supplies. If special surgical instruments are needed, the hospital is told to send a request through channels, and a copy of this request to either Professional Services Division or to the Supply Division, Office of the Chief Surgeon, for approval.

Occasionally the question of using female physicians for the WAC has arisen. If there are a large number of women in one area and a woman doctor is qualified to run a general sick call for women, there would be no objection to using her. But there would be objection in a suggestion that a woman who has been trained, for instance, as an anesthetist, to be taken out of a General Hospital to run a WAC sick call. There are only two women at present who have anything to do with a WAC sick call. One is Captain Peck at the 2nd General Dispensary, SHAEF, where there are over 1000 women, and Captain Stephens at the General dispensary in Paris, Communications

Zone, where there are over 1200 women, not including Red Cross workers and civilians.

6. MEDICAL PROBLEMS

Pregnancy is the greatest cause for return to the ZI. The total number of pregnancies sent to the ZI in the past year have been 89, other medical conditions 84. Most of these latter are neuropsychiatric cases, and a few menopause, arthritis and some with serious injuries such as a compound fracture. There has been one carcinoma of the breast, reported in December. Some of the pregnancies that were returned to the ZI were pregnant before they left home. Some of the neuropsychiatric cases might be better labelled "unfit for overseas service". Every effort is made to evaluate these medical cases who are going home. It is perfectly true that sometimes the patient herself might have done better and not succumbed to such a complaint as menopause. Some of these failures are due to poor assignment. In one instance, a woman, a little over 40, had come over qualified to drive a truck or car, but there were no openings for WAC drivers. This woman was then given a job as postal clerk in her own unit. She felt unwanted, that she had left a much better job, that there was no incentive for her staying. She had early symptoms of menopause and other complaints, such as frequency. She was finally boarded to the ZI.

We tried an experiment in the care of feet and the fitting of shoes, but it was a failure. One hospital had been set aside for handling orthopedic conditions of feet which involved the fitting of new shoes. The policy degenerated into one that sent all WAC who needed a new pair of shoes, whether an orthopedic problem or not, to the 2nd General Hospital. One patient had a pair of shoes stolen from her barracks bag, and she was sent to the hospital for new shoes and spent 15 days in the hospital waiting for them. It was decided we had tried to take over a function of command, and a circular from this office concerning the care of WAC feet was rescinded in May. At the same time the AG published an arrangement with the Quartermaster on the repair and correction of shoes. This about where the matter stands now. Several attempts have been made to educate a member of a WAC detachment on the care of feet and the exercise of feet if it has been ascertained that there is no deformity. So far that plan has met with little success. The field shoes are liked, but many of the women, and this includes the nurses, feel that there is little support in the instep.

Respiratory infections are our greatest concern, although we have had few serious cases. It is possible that some education might be given on how to keep a cold from getting worse and causing admission to hospital. This is difficult to accomplish where often neither the office nor the billets are warm.

7. VENEREAL DISEASE.

One cannot really consider this a problem when there have been only 23 cases in the past 12 months. It had been contemplated to treat venereal disease on an ambulatory status at the dispensary in Paris, but there was some confusion in the diagnosis. The diagnosis made at the dispensary was not confirmed in the hospital, and for this reason it was felt it was better not to change the policy of

treating the patient in the hospital. The hospital was far better equipped to determine whether the patient had a venereal disease or not.

8. DEATHS.

There have been six deaths. The first two occurring in May, and due to accidental poisoning. The third was from peritonitis and uremia following rupture of a duodenal ulcer. Fourth, automobile accident, fifth, acute meningococcic meningitis. Sixth, automobile accident.

9. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

In September Mrs. Edith Norris Rogers, Congresswoman from Massachusetts, visited this theater and I accompanied her while she visited hospitals in England. At the same time she was able to see both the medical care of the wounded soldier and that of the nurses and the WAC.

The visit of Major Margaret Craighill, Consultant for Women's Health and Welfare, Office of The Surgeon General, through October and November, was a memorable one and much appreciated. Her visits were almost entirely limited to medical installations as there was not enough time to visit many WAC units and she wished to see the nurses. We were more concerned with how the female patients were handled and how the nurses were living. Her visits included all types of hospitals, General Hospitals, Field Hospitals in the Third Army, and an Evacuation Hospital in the Third Army, a Dispensary that had WAC as patients at Verdun, and the Dispensaries in London and Paris. It was a good over-all picture.

10. CONCLUSION.

The aim to guide the WAC to fit a medical pattern set up for a huge army of men so that the female medical problems became part of the general medical problem and not a special one, I think, has been accomplished. The War Department should be congratulated on its liberal and understanding handling of pregnancy occurring in female military personnel.

/s/ Marion C. Loizeaux
MARION C. LOIZEAUX
Major, Medical Corps
Consultant for the WAC

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
APO 371

1943

SUBJECT: Annual Report, Medical Care, WAC, ETO.

TO : Colonel J. C. Kimbrough, Director Professional Services
Division.

1. At the time when the four contract surgeons were appointed it was revealed that plans were being made to send units of WAC to this theater. The Medical Corps was informed it would be responsible for the medical care of the WAC in the ETO. It was felt that there should be someone in the Office of the Chief Surgeon who would consider this problem and prepare for it. Due to the interest given this problem by the Chief of the Division of Professional Services, Colonel J. C. Kimbrough, and by Colonel E. C. Cutler, in the Office of the Chief Surgeon, I was assigned February 6, 1943, to this Division, at Hq SOS, ETO. The assignment subsequently was: "To the Division of Professional Services, Office of the Chief Surgeon, Hq SOS, ETO, for duty as special consultant in all matters pertaining to the Medical Department concerning WAC personnel in this theater". Office order No 39, October 4, 1943.

2. Observer of British Military Medical Service for Female Military Personnel.

It was obvious that the British could help us in our plans. They had the benefit of three years' experience in the care of women in the military services. Their interest and cooperation allowed me to meet the chief women medical officers in the RAMC, the RAF, and Royal Navy, and discuss freely the problems they had encountered. The same was done with the Medical Consultant of the Canadian RAMC. Camps, reception centers, hospitals, medical inspection rooms (sick call), sick and living quarters in city and country were visited in all the Services from February to May. Details of these visits and discussions are to be found in memoranda written at the time. Contacts made then have been continued and are invaluable. The Service giving the most help has been the RAF, as their organization for medical care of the WAAF more nearly coincides with our own.

3. Medical Care of the WAC.

In April, the Director and the Assistant Director of the WAC, ETO, arrived and interviews with them were arranged for me to discuss this problem. At this time it was not known in the ETO whether the WAC would come with their own medical officers and other medical personnel. The two WAC officers reported this was not contemplated and they did not wish to ask for extra (female) medical officers for the WAC. They were well aware of the increasing shortage of doctors for the civilians at home. This office, especially those in the Division of Professional Services, agreed with this opinion. There was adequate medical personnel in this theater to look after the WAC. That this was fundamentally a good policy was borne out later. The first WAC battalion, assigned to the 8th Air Force, was broken up into small units of 100 or less women to replace WAAF at the headquarters of the various Bomber and Fighter Commands and Divisions. It would have been impossible, unnecessary, and wasteful to assign women medical officers to such small groups for their care alone.

In May, the proposed posts of duty in the Air Force for the WAC were visited with the WAC Director. All Division Surgeons and post surgeons involved were interviewed concerning their opinions and plans for the local care of the WAC. This was done with the permission and interest of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon of the 8th Air Force, and a report was made. The plans were, and subsequently followed: That the local medical officer was responsible for the "sick call" of the WAC just as he was for the men at his station. If hospitalization was necessary, arrangements were to be made at the nearest available U S Army hospital. The routine was to follow that for the men as far as it was possible. The real problem was that there were no nurses at the Air Force Stations. The WAC were told they would have to provide personnel to be assigned as nursing orderlies for WAC sick call and sick quarters. This was done successfully with the help of the Post Surgeon.

The hospitals involved, in East Anglia and the nearest General Hospital, No 2, were visited. Arrangements for the increased load of patients due to the sex factor were discussed with the Staffs satisfactorily. A circular letter, No 140, "Hospitalization of WAC Personnel" was published by the Office of the Chief Surgeon, 15 September 1943.

4. Arrival of the WAC.

This occurred in July 1943, and coincided with the change of status of WAC to WAC. Enlistment and induction into the army had to be arranged, and the required physical examinations were carried out at the Air Force Replacement Center Depot (12th RCD). The medical personnel required, including doctors, nurses, technicians, both laboratory and x-ray, and x-ray mobile unit, were supplied by the 5th and 52nd General Hospitals, and 8th Air Force. It was successfully accomplished in three days, but the follow-up of doubtful cases seemed slow and laborious and was only completed by the deadline of September 30, 1943. There were few medical rejections, but later problems of a neuropsychiatric nature developed which might have been settled at the time of the examinations if more attention had been given to this problem.

All stations, after the WAC had been posted to them, were visited for follow-up during the first week in August. Early in July the Surgeon of the 8th Air Force suggested an appointment of a woman medical officer to his office as advisor and to carry out the routine monthly physical inspections and hygiene lectures for the WAC in the Air Force. General Hawley concurred in this, and at my request appointed Dr. Eleanor Peck, Contract Surgeon, then at the Hospital for Sick Children, London. She reported to duty at Hq 8th Air Force, August 24, 1943, although I felt she should have been given a commission before starting this duty. An introductory visit was made by us to the WAC and medical officers at their stations. This assignment has been a most satisfying one to all concerned.

In September, more WAC arrived, both for the Air Force and for Hq ETOUSA. At the end of the year there were about 1100 in the ETO. Sick call for those in the London area is held at the 7th General Dispensary. No sick quarters or separate dispensary were deemed advisable. Because of the large number of WAC concentrated in this area and because there was a need for another medical officer at the dispensary, Dr. Josephine Stephens, formerly Contract Surgeon who had just been given a commission as Captain, was assigned to this station in December 1943.

5. Policies in Medical Care.

A common meeting place for the orthopedist, the WAC patient and a supply of women's shoes necessitated an arrangement with the quartermaster to have the shoes at an accessible general hospital. A circular Letter, No 173, "Care of Orthopedic Foot Conditions in the WAC", was published by the Office of the Chief Surgeon, 28 November 1943.

Other policies followed, but not written, have been: Endocrine cases needing hormone therapy are not to be treated in this theater; venereal disease in women should be treated in hospital; pregnancies should be diagnosed as early as possible with the aid of Aschier-Zondeh Test if necessary in order to facilitate immediate evacuation through medical channels. So far, most of these problems are theoretical.

Although the medical care of the WAC should be no different from that of the men, it is sometimes difficult to follow the same pattern and routine exactly. The problem of the disposition of a member of the WAC in a detachment of patients, possibly involving convalescence before returning to duty, is becoming apparent. The logical solution seems to be to return her to her unit directly from hospital.

6. Educational Program.

We thought a very good program proposed by the National Research Council had been carried out in the U S, but when the WAC arrived we found this had not been accomplished due to adverse public opinion and publicity. This Office and the senior WAC officer, ETO, felt this had been a mistake. Consequently, I presented two fairly vigorous lectures to the 1st WAC Battalion at the 12th RCD in July, dealing with general and feminine hygiene, and the problem of VD in this theater. Further discussion was held with all the officers. Similar lectures have been given to the new units of WAC. There were reverberations, some of it adverse, from one unit of WAC in the Air Force, and cooperation in such program has not proceeded very extensively. The British women medical officers found the same situation in the ATS, WRMS, and WAAF. The problem has been thoroughly discussed with the Chief of Preventive Medicine and the Chief Surgeon. Further developments will have to proceed slowly.

7. Medical Field Service School.

For some time the possibility of my going to this school had been considered, and it was finally arranged for me to attend there November 27th to December 18th. The situation was somewhat unprecedented as this was the first time a female medical officer took part in such a unit. The result was beneficiary and successful to both the school and this medical officer. It is hoped that the three other women medical officers in the ETO also attend.

A year has passed since all this began. The Chief Surgeon, ETO, and his assistants should be congratulated for being foresighted enough to perceive and organize the problem of providing medical care for the WAC before and after their arrival in the ETO.

/s/ Marion C. Loizeaux
/t/ MARION C. LOIZEAUX
Captain, Medical Corps
Special Consultant to WAC

MEDICAL SURVEY M&C PERSONNEL, EIGHTH AIR FORCE

16 January 1945

The following Medical survey of M&C personnel of the Eighth Air Force was made at the request of Major Bain, M&C Staff Officer, Headquarters, Eighth Air Force.

It had been noted for some time that the non-effective rate for M&C personnel was always a great deal higher than that for total Air Force personnel (see Figure I). This fact led to a great deal of speculation, but no definite conclusions on the subject were reached. This study is an attempt to point out the reason for this continued high non-effective rate among M&C personnel, and to correlate it where possible with age and duration of overseas service for those contributing to the high rate.

To begin this particular study and to determine the scope of the problem, the admission rates for the common diseases and injuries for total M&C personnel for the calendar year 1944 by weeks were computed. In addition to the above, the non-effective rates were determined weekly and compared with those for total Air Force personnel (see Figure I). It will be noted that on no occasion did the non-effective rate for total Eighth Air Force M&C personnel equal that for total Air Force personnel.

To determine which, if any, of the separate M&C detachments was contributing deleteriously to the high non-effective rate, this rate was computed on a weekly basis for all M&C detachments (see Figure II). It will be noted that while these values show tremendous variations from month to month, the average non-effective rate for each detachment over the year's period would be quite similar. The Hq, Eighth Air Force M&C Detachment, however, tended to maintain a comparatively low non-effective rate and on several occasions their rate was lower than that of the total Air Force. The living conditions may contribute somewhat to these figures, but this can best be judged by M&C personnel who have inspected each of the various detachments.

Since it would have been extremely difficult to survey each of the separate M&C detachments in detail in the short period of time at hand, it was decided to choose a representative detachment and study it in detail. As the Hq, Eighth Air Force M&C Detachment comprised roughly one-third of the total M&C strength, and since it seemed to be a representative group, this unit was chosen as the subject of the following study (see Figure III).

With the help of Captain Hulings and Lieutenant Holm, all of the individuals of the Hq, Eighth Air Force M&C Detachment who had lost time in quarters or hospital for the calendar year 1944 were tabulated, together with days lost, age, length of overseas service, and disposition. The diagnosis on each case was then obtained from the station dispensary and from the various hospitals to which the personnel were eventually transferred. This tabulation involved a great deal of time and energy and speaks well for the interest and cooperation given to this study by M&C officers.

FIGURE I

WAC PERSONNEL
ADMISSION RATE PER 1000 PER WEEK

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES													
Date 1944	Mean Strength	Disease	Injury	All Causes	Common Respir- atory	Pneu- monia	Diarr- heal	Misc	Total	V.D.	Non- Effective Rate	Non-effective Rate Total Air Force	
Jan 7	541	18.3	0	18.3	7.4	0	0	0	7.4	0	30.9	18.0	
14	537	39.2	0	39.2	18.7	0	0	0	18.7	0	40.0	18.0	
21	340	37.1	3.7	40.8	14.8	0	0	0	14.8	0	37.4	17.3	
28	544	29.4	1.8	31.2	9.2	0	0	1.8	11.0	0	39.2	17.7	
Feb 4	551	29.1	0	29.1	10.9	0	0	3.6	14.5	0	34.8	16.2	
11	538	29.9	0	29.9	7.4	0	0	1.9	9.3	0	35.2	16.4	
18	543	20.2	0	20.2	11.0	0	0	0	11.0	0	31.8	15.7	
25	544	25.7	0	25.7	7.4	0	0	0	7.4	0	25.1	16.2	
Mar 3	458	26.2	0	26.2	15.3	0	0	0	15.3	0	27.4	16.7	
10	540	24.1	0	24.1	11.1	0	0	0	11.1	0	28.0	16.7	
17	597	43.5	0	43.5	28.5	0	0	0	28.5	0	36.1	16.2	
24	641	32.8	1.5	34.3	20.3	0	0	1.5	21.8	0	32.1	16.4	
31	635	23.6	0	23.6	7.9	0	0	0	7.9	1.6	26.1	15.0	
Apr 7	614	24.4	3.2	27.6	11.4	0	0	1.6	13.6	0	26.7	14.1	
14	648	23.1	0	23.1	7.7	0	0	0	7.7	0	29.8	13.1	
21	660	22.7	1.5	24.2	15.1	0	0	0	15.1	0	27.7	13.6	
28	660	12.1	1.5	13.6	4.5	1.5	0	1.5	7.5	0	16.7	13.4	
May 5	656	21.3	0	21.3	3.6	0	1.5	0	4.5	0	22.2	13.0	
12	656	25.3	3.1	29.0	4.6	0	1.5	4.6	10.7	0	29.6	12.4	
19	656	25.9	0	25.9	6.1	0	4.6	1.5	12.2	0	35.9	11.8	
26	849	16.5	1.2	17.7	4.7	0	0	3.5	8.2	0	26.0	11.4	
Jun 2	917	17.4	3.3	20.1	5.5	0	0	1.1	6.5	0	24.8	11.0	
9	922	14.1	1.1	15.2	3.3	0	0	0	3.3	0	16.3	10.3	
16	966	22.8	3.1	25.9	3.1	0	0	0	3.1	0	14.1	9.8	
23	1004	10.0	1.0	11.0	4.0	0	0	0	4.0	0	13.8	10.1	
30	1007	13.9	2.0	15.9	4.0	0	0	0	4.0	.99	13.2	10.5	
Jul 7	1016	12.8	3.0	15.8	.98	.95	0	0	2.0	0	14.7	10.4	
14	1101	15.4	3.6	19.1	1.8	.91	0	0	2.7	0	19.6	9.9	
21	1123	7.1	2.7	9.8	1.8	0	0	0	1.8	0	19.5	9.6	

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES												
Date 1944	Mean Strength	Disease	Injury	All Causes	Common Respira- tory	Pneu- monia	Diarr- heal	Misc	Total	V.D.	Non- Effective Rate	Non-effect- ive Rate Po- tal Air Force
Jul 28	1122	17.9	1.8	19.7	2.7	0	0	0	2.7	.89	18.2	9.2
Aug 4	1125	15.1	.90	16.0	1.8	.89	0	0	2.7	0	15.4	10.1
11	1123	8.0	1.8	9.8	1.3	0	0	0	1.3	0	14.0	10.5
18	1119	9.8	.89	10.7	2.7	0	0	0	2.7	0	16.1	10.3
25	1169	14.6	0	14.6	5.1	0	0	0	5.1	0	19.4	10.6
Sep 1	1169	16.3	2.6	18.9	2.6	0	0	0	2.6	0	21.2	10.9
8	1165	18.0	0	18.0	6.9	0	0	0	6.9	0	19.3	10.6
15	1144	14.8	0	14.8	6.1	0	0	0	6.1	0	20.6	11.1
22	1115	16.1	1.8	17.9	7.2	0	0	0	7.2	0	20.6	11.3
29	1108	19.8	0	19.8	11.7	0	0	0	11.7	.90	24.1	11.4
Oct 6	1080	20.4	.95	21.3	7.4	0	0	.9	8.3	0	27.6	11.7
13	1024	18.5	2.0	20.5	2.0	0	0	0	2.0	0	25.8	11.8
20	1032	17.5	1.9	19.4	4.9	0	.37	0	5.8	0	29.6	12.0
27	1033	19.4	0	19.4	7.8	0	0	0	7.8	0	21.7	11.7
Nov 3	1034	18.4	.97	19.4	6.8	0	0	0	6.8	0	20.6	11.8
10	1036	14.4	0	14.4	.96	0	0	0	.96	0	22.0	12.0
17	1037	17.3	1.9	19.2	2.9	0	0	0	2.9	0	20.0	12.1
24	1023	22.6	0	22.6	7.8	0	0	0	7.8	.98	23.6	11.8
Dec 1	1039	9.6	0	9.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.8	11.9
8	1000	21.0	1.0	22.0	6.0	0	0	0	6.0	0	25.1	11.8
15	986	23.4	3.0	26.4	5.1	0	0	0	5.1	0	30.8	12.2
22	990	35.4	0	35.4	13.1	0	5.1	1.0	19.2	0	39.4	11.6
29	1007	29.0	1.0	30.0	10.0	0	6.0	0	16.0	0	29.7	10.8

FIGURE II

WAC NON-EFFECTIVE RATES

<u>AREA ENDING</u> <u>1944</u>	<u>HEADQUARTERS</u> <u>8th AIR FORCE</u>	<u>1st BOMB</u> <u>DIVISION</u>	<u>2nd BOMB</u> <u>DIVISION</u>	<u>3rd BOMB</u> <u>DIVISION</u>	<u>FIGHTER</u> <u>COMMAND</u>	<u>SERVICE</u> <u>COMMAND</u>	<u>COMPOSITE</u> <u>COMMAND</u>
7 Jan	8.9		71.4	32.8	50.3		
14 "	27.1		37.9	100.0	14.8		
21 "	29.7		37.9	118	9.7		
28 "	17.2		37.9	100	25.6		
4 Feb	15.2		44.0	75.5	51.5		
11 "	30.3		44.0	81.1	11.2		
18 "	20.4		37.3	34.0	3.2		
25 "	11.0		15.4	65.8	20.4		
3 Mar	18.2		18.9	42.3	35.1		
10 "	29.2		14.8	34.9	27.4		
17 "	44.5	28.8	42.8	16.9	30.2		
24 "	46.3	39.5	25.2	12.2	28.7		
31 "	31.9	27.4	16.1	14.6	32.2		
7 Apr	25.4	70.4	35.8	11.0	11.3		
14 "	23.1	61.5	55.5	25.4	14.3		
21 "	13.2	38.3	57.2	36.2	26.2		
28 "	11.1	29.0	27.1	20.6	11.4		
5 May	21.9	0	27.1	31.6	23.2		
12 "	35.9	45.4	23.5	19.1	26.1		
19 "	40.5	42.8	27.1	39.5	24.2		
26 "	17.4	44.9	29.8	58.4	19.4	2.6	4.9
2 Jun	19.2	51.0	26.9	33.8	22.4	15.3	17.2
9 "	13.2	25.1	14.8	20.1	15.0	17.7	17.2
16 "	9.2	56.6	7.3	14.5	18.2	19.2	12.3
23 "	8.1	14.0	0	24.6	9.1	46.8	32.0
30 "	10.7	18.8	0	27.6	9.0	20.4	17.3
7 Jul	4.5	32.9	7.3	33.1	11.1	23.4	14.3
14 "	7.5	47.2	10.4	31.4	38.2	14.9	6.4
21 "	11.5	35.4	20.8	26.7	36.4	20.4	4.3
28 "	14.1	46.3	12.9	12.4	24.3	16.3	9.5
4 Aug	17.8	27.3	14.6	1.9	17.7	4.1	17.4
11 "	23.2	9.9	0.9	1.9	23.3	4.1	11.1
18 "	24.3	3.7	3.9	3.3	25.6	14.3	19.0
25 "	26.0	14.7	3.7	9.7	33.3	17.6	15.3
1 Sep	25.7	22.0	3.7	9.7	37.6	24.7	19.0
8 "	15.4	35.7	0.9	4.4	40.8	28.2	25.4
15 "	16.1	45.8	5.4	6.2	35.2	33.9	17.9
22 "	17.0	24.7	3.6	8.9	25.1	59.0	53.7
29 "	20.0	30.2	13.2	13.3	26.0	45.9	61.2
6 Oct	31.5	39.8	20.4	10.8	18.5	52.6	30.1
13 "	25.7	25.6	22.3	23.0	26.4	51.3	
20 "	23.1	34.4	16.1	38.7	50.0	26.6	
27 "	17.6	29.2	15.6	43.5	25.4	30.5	
3 Nov	5.1	41.2	27.4	13.1	36.0	36.1	
10 "	6.9	14.0	36.6	32.3	41.0	34.3	
17 "	6.1	17.9	25.6	21.9	47.6	38.1	
24 "	12.8	33.9	15.0	19.6	50.5	44.6	
1 Dec	19.3	29.0	17.6	20.4	40.3	33.2	
8 "	25.2	32.7	7.2	23.3	43.2	26.0	
15 "	33.1	37.8	18.0	25.4	57.5	11.1	
22 "	37.6	77.1	22.6	16.9	68.1	13.5	
29 "	30.8	53.2	22.8	17.9	26.7	24.4	

FIGURE III

W.C. (8th Air Force Hq)

<u>WEEK ENDING</u> <u>1944</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>EW</u>	<u>DAYS LOST</u>	<u>NON-EFFECTIVE</u> <u>R.T.E</u>
7 Jan	5	167	11	8.9
14 "	6	165	33	27.1
21 "	8	165	36	29.7
28 "	9	173	22	17.2
4 Feb	10	177	20	15.2
11 "	12	167	38	30.3
18 "	12	170	26	20.4
25 "	12	169	14	11.0
3 Mar	12	168	23	18.2
10 "	12	208	45	29.2
17 "	12	200	66	44.5
24 "	12	204	70	46.3
31 "	12	203	48	31.9
7 Apr	11	212	40	25.4
14 "	12	253	43	23.1
21 "	12	253	25	13.2
28 "	12	257	21	11.1
5 May	12	255	41	21.9
12 "	12	254	63	33.9
19 "	12	252	75	40.5
26 "	18	301	39	17.4
2 Jun	16	342	48	19.2
9 "	17	339	34	13.2
16 "	27 (1 W.O.)	343	24	9.2
23 "	27	353	22	8.1
30 "	27	353	29	10.7
7 Jul	28	357	12	4.5
14 "	37	357	21	7.5
21 "	45 (1 W.O.)	353	32	11.5
28 "	46 "	349	39	14.1
4 Aug	46 "	347	49	17.8
11 "	46 "	347	64	23.2
18 "	45 "	346	68	24.8
25 "	46 "	349	73	26.0
1 Sep	46 "	348	71	25.7
8 "	46 "	342	42	15.4
15 "	45 "	357	44	16.1
22 "	45 "	332	44	17.0
29 "	45 "	328	53	20.0
6 Oct	26 "	331	79	31.5
13 "	27 "	339	66	25.7
20 "	44 "	340	64	23.1
27 "	44 "	343	48	17.6
3 Nov	44 "	340	14	5.1
10 "	44 "	345	19	6.9
17 "	44 "	351	17	6.1
24 "	25 "	356	34	12.8
1 Dec	44 "	355	54	19.3
8 "	28 "	344	66	25.2
15 "	23 "	347	85	33.1
22 "	23 "	345	97	37.6
29 "	24 "	361	83	30.8

From all of the information gathered together the following observations were made:

During the calendar year 1944, in the Hq, Eighth Air Force WAC Detachment, a total of 250 individuals lost a total of 2,461 days due to disease or injury. This represents a loss of an average of 9.8 days per case for WAC personnel as compared with an average loss of 8 days per case for the total Air Force. Thus it can be assumed that WAC personnel lose on the average 1.8 days more per disease or injury than do male personnel with the Air Force.

The time lost was further correlated with various age groups and time overseas. The results were as follows:

Age Group	20/25	25/30	30/35	35/40	40/45
No. Individuals Losing Time	106	56	46	29	13
Total Days Lost	929	499	550	303	144
Average Days Lost Per Case	8.75	8.9	11.95	10.45	11.9

It will be noted that more individuals in the 20/25 age group lost time for medical reasons than in any other group, but this is to be expected since this group represents the largest percentage of personnel. However, it is of significance that the days lost per case tend to be lower in this majority group and highest in the 30/35 and 40/45 year groups. This will be further broken down in this report.

CORRELATION WITH TIME SERVED OVERSEAS

<u>Time Overseas</u>	<u>No. Individuals Losing Time</u>	<u>Days Lost</u>	<u>Average Days Lost Per Case</u>
0 - 6 months	60	642	10.7
6 months - 1 year	143	1220	8.5
Over 1 year	47	599	12.7

This table is self-explanatory. Again the majority of cases fall within the period which represents the time overseas of the greatest number of individuals in the group studied. It is significant, however, that days lost per case are substantially higher in individuals with less than six (6) months or more than one (1) year overseas. The average loss per case in these categories is 2.7, and 4.7 days per case higher than the average loss per case for the total Air Force, while the days lost in the groups overseas from six (6) months to one (1) year is quite similar to the average Air Force loss per case.

The diseases and injuries contributing to time lost from duty are listed below in order of frequency of occurrence:

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>NO. CASES</u>
Nasopharyngitis	43
Pregnancy	20 (There were 13 actual
Gastro-enteritis	17 cases, but time was
Bronchitis	15 lost on two separate
Tonsillitis	12 occasions for the same
Laryngitis	11 individual giving pre-
Dysmenorrhea	9 nancy responsibility

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>NO. CASES</u>
Sinusitis	7 for 20 lost periods
Measles	7 of time)
Sprained ankle	5
Pneumonia	4
Cystitis	4
Abscess Bartholin's gland	4
Dental conditions	4
Arthritis	4
Undetermined	4
Hernia	3
Otitis media	3
Pharyngitis	3
Penetrating wounds	3
Neuritis	3
Contusions	3
Amenorrhea	2
Hemorrhoids	2
Influenza	2
Fibromyomata	2
Psychoneurosis	2
Labyrinthitis	2
Abscess	2
Menorrhagia	2
Miscarriage	2
Myositis	2
Poisoning (accidental)	2
Otitis externa	2
Gonorrhea	2
Migraine	1
Pelvic adhesions	1
Corneal ulcer	1
Lumbago	1
Melancholia	1
Enuresis	1
Perivesical abscess	1
Cyst	1
Nephroptosis	1
Ganglion	1
Scabies	1
Asthma	1
Tricophytosis	1
Nephritis	1
Vaginitis	1
Rhinitis	1
Conjunctivitis	1
Cervicitis	1
Ulnar paralysis	1
Peritonitis	1
Salpingitis	1
Constipation	1
Tachycardia	1
Cellulitis	1
Pelvic tumor	1
Hypothyroidism	1
Ureteral colic	1
Abortion	1
Albuminuria	1
Appendicitis	1
Ingrowing nail	1
Vincent's angina	1

The common respiratory cases occupy the same prominent place as causes for time lost that is seen in total Air Force personnel. Bronchitis seems higher in frequency for WAC personnel than would be expected for the total Air Force. Arthritis also assumes a relatively higher place in the frequency of occurrence. The small number of purely psychological cases is of interest. Pregnancy and dysmenorrhea account for twenty-nine (29) individual losses of time.

There were a total of ninety-three (93) cases of diseases of the common respiratory type, with a loss of 667 days. Respiratory disease thus accounted for 27.1% of all time lost in this particular study. WAC personnel lost on the average of 7.2 days per case of respiratory disease while the average loss for total Air Force personnel is 5 days. Thus WAC personnel tend to lose 2.2 days more per case of respiratory disease than is lost by total Air Force personnel.

Pregnancy accounted for a loss of 181 days during the year, or 7.3% of total time lost. Diseases peculiar to women, other than pregnancy, accounted for a loss of 375 days or 15.2% of total days lost. Thus these two categories are the cause of 22.5% of total time lost by WAC personnel in this study.

In an effort to determine how much effect length of service and age over forty had to do with disease incidence and time lost, the following breakdown was made:

MEDICAL CONDITIONS CAUSING LOST TIME
IN WAC PERSONNEL OVER AGE 40

<u>CASES</u>	<u>DIAGNOSIS</u>	<u>DAYS LOST</u>
5	Nasopharyngitis	22
1	Gastro-enteritis	3
1	Gastritis	62
1	Bronchitis	6
1	Otitis externa	7
1	Influenza	4
1	Sprain, ankle	6
1	Abscess, Bartholin's gland	6
1	Arthritis	28

It is quite probable that only the case of arthritis and the case of gastritis were in any way associated with the individuals' age. Time lost in other categories is no more than for similar cases for total WAC personnel.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS IN WAC PERSONNEL
WITH OVER ONE YEAR OVERSEAS

<u>CASES</u>	<u>DIAGNOSIS</u>	<u>DAYS LOST</u>
5	Nasopharyngitis	28
5	Sinusitis	30
6	Pregnancy	66
4	Dysmenorrhea	28
3	Bronchitis	12
2	Abscess, Bartholin's gland	54
2	Tonsillitis	10
1	Pelvic adhesions	34
1	Abscess, lip	9
1	Melancholia	8
1	Enuresis	22

<u>CASES</u>	<u>DIAGNOSIS</u>	<u>DAYS LOST</u>
1	Abscess, perivesical	25
1	Neuralgia	8
1	Ganglion	10
1	Hernia	46
1	Pneumonia	11
1	Contusion	3
1	Furunculosis	5
1	Myositis	38
1	Cellulitis	9
1	Systitis	8
1	Pelvic tumor	28
1	Abortion	41
1	Laryngitis	6
1	Gastro-enteritis	3
1	Appendicitis	29
1	Psychoneurosis	14
1	Undiagnosed	29

These figures are of interest in that four (4) of the nine (9) cases of dysmenorrhea, one (1) case of pelvic adhesions, and one (1) case of euresis did not become cause for loss of time until after the individual had been overseas over one year. In addition, two (2) of the total of three (3) purely psychological problems reported were not manifest until after one year overseas.

The individuals returned to the Zone of the Interior for medical reasons were also studied, with the following results:

<u>AGE</u>	<u>TIME OVERSEAS</u>	<u>REASON FOR RETURN TO Z.I.</u>	<u>DAYS LOST</u>
24	6 months	menorrhea	21
41	7 months	arthritis	28
27	8 months	Pregnancy	13
25	10 months	Pregnancy	10
24	10 months	Pregnancy	8
22	10 months	Pregnancy	8
25	10 months	Ulnar paralysis	11
23	8 months	Pregnancy	3
22	11 months	Pregnancy	10
25	11 months	Pregnancy	6
23	11 months	Pregnancy	4
40	2 months	Gastritis	62
36	1 year	Dysmenorrhea	16
23	1 year	Pregnancy	8
36	1 year	Pregnancy	5
38	1 year	Myositis	38
26	1 year	Pregnancy	9
21	3 months	Pregnancy	9
38	8 months	arthritis	33
22	1 year	Pregnancy	24
28	5 months	Pregnancy	20
34	5 months	Pregnancy	20
24	5 months	Pregnancy	20
24	1 year	Pregnancy	5
22	1 year	Pregnancy	19
27	1 year	Psychoneurosis	17
24	1 year	Pelvic adhesions	34
24	7 months	Pregnancy	25

Eighteen (18) cases of pregnancy were returned to the Zone of the Interior. Their overseas service ranged from three (3) months to

over one (1) year. The case of gastritis should probably never have been sent overseas at all. Other than the above, there is nothing of special significance in this table.

Only ten (10) individuals lost time due to injury for the period covered. Those cases accounted for 44 lost days. Only three (3) individuals lost time for purely psychological complaints, and there were only two (2) cases of venereal disease, with 48 days lost. Three (3) deaths were reported for the period; two (2) attributed to accidental poisoning and one (1) to peritonitis.

From the above data it appears reasonable to assume that the high non-effective rate among Eighth Air Force WAC personnel can be largely accounted for by the longer period of time these individuals lose per case in comparison with male personnel, and upon the days lost because of medical conditions peculiar to women.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
APO 887

16 June 1944

SUBJECT: Disease and Injury, Women's Army Corps, ETO.

TO : Chief Surgeon, Hq AFMUS, APO 887 - U S Army.

1. The admission rate, all causes, for AOCs in the ETO has been more than twice that for the theater for most weeks since their arrival. Their non-effective rates were correspondingly high.

2. The report of an investigation into the underlying factors responsible for the excessive rates for AOC personnel in this theater is enclosed herewith as a series of appendices dealing with specific topics.

3. The basic factors responsible for the high AOC admission rates, all causes, are summarized:

a. Admissions for respiratory diseases have constituted approximately half of the AOC total admissions (Appendix 3). In the entire theater respiratory diseases constitute one-third.

b. Other causes of admission were diversified and individually accounted for only a small percentage of the total number of sick and wounded (Appendix 3).

c. Respiratory disease incidence was from two to six times greater among newly arrived AOC personnel than among those who had been in the theater a month or longer. This correlation of high respiratory incidence to time of arrival in the theater has been previously noted in male groups (Appendix 4).

d. The rate at which new AOC personnel have been arriving in the theater has been such that during March, April, and May, 1944, these newcomers have constituted from 25% to 50% of the total strength at any given time (Appendix 4).

e. Therefore, since half of the total AOC admissions were from respiratory diseases and since an exceptionally large proportion of the total AOC strength has been newly arrived personnel who accordingly are particularly susceptible to respiratory disease, this situation is the major reason for the excessive AOC admission rates.

f. In the Army Nurse Corps, where the admission rate, all causes, was lower than for the ETO when the nurse strength was stable, an increase in the admission rate, similar and comparable to that for the AOC, occurred as the strength increased.

4. Contributing factors to the unfavorable illness record for aacs were:

a. Diarrheal disease, particularly in the London area, where sporadic cases and one outbreak accounted for 80 percent of all the aac cases in the theater (Appendix 4).

b. Gynecological disorders of minor importance.

c. Foot disorders, which although not numerous, contributed heavily to days lost in the London area due to prolonged hospitalization for shoe adjustments (Appendix 4).

d. Pregnancy accounted for an excessive number of days lost by individual hospital patients awaiting transfer to the Detachment of Patients.

5. The greater inherent susceptibility of women to illness as compared to men could not be demonstrated as playing any role in contributing to the excessive aac rates. Higher venereal disease incidence for men easily counterbalances aac admissions due to conditions peculiar to women.

6. Recommendations: No change in existing practices is recommended as such pertinent deficiencies as were discovered during the investigation have been or are in the process of being corrected.

/s/

/t/

EDNA I. CRBE
Captain, AAC
Asst. Epidemiology
Branch.

WAC

HEALTH REPORT - 1944

In the European Theater of Operations the WAC rates for admission to hospitals and quarters have been more than twice those for all troops. (Fig. 1, 2 & 3) The range in 1944 was from 2402 per annum for March to 780 for August. (Tables I & II) The excess of WAC admission rates over theater rates was due, in large part, to greater frequency of common respiratory disease. The respiratory rate reached nearly 1500 per 100 per year following the arrival of a new contingent during the 1943-44 influenza epidemic. Table III shows the comparison of admission rates between WAC personnel in ETO and those in selected stations in the U.S. for May, June, July and August. The ETO rates were substantially (about one-fourth) greater but the difference is almost entirely related to a higher incidence of respiratory disease.

Admission rates for WAC, ETO, were likewise in excess over theater rates during the respiratory season. (Table IV) Rates for nurse personnel in operational hospitals on the continent have been notably low. Adequate comparison in this theater cannot be made between the two women's corps because of certain variable factors. The extent of their acclimatization varies. Quarters cases on statistical reports are apt to be less complete for WAC. Nurses may be at greater risk during an outbreak when large numbers of patients with respiratory disease are admitted. On the other hand hospitals are more or less isolated communities and, therefore, their personnel have less contact with the general public. WACs as part of headquarters groups commonly located in centers of population do not benefit from this isolation. Table V, giving weekly admission rates for diseases for all continental troops and for Hq Com 2, illustrates the phenomenon that headquarters troops expectedly experience the higher incidence of disease.

Injury rates, WAC, ETO, during 1944 varied from 30 per 1000 per annum to 116 and were slightly in excess of theater rates but, taking into consideration the small number of WAC in the theater, the difference is without significance. The same was true of diarrheal diseases in which the range of rates was from 31 to 156. The high diarrheal rates for March and April were due to an outbreak in the London area.

Nine venereal disease cases have been recorded to date on the consolidated WAC statistical reports submitted by Medical Records Division. The annual rate per 1000 from January 1944 through July was 4.08 as compared with 26.5 for total theater.

All available health information in this theater indicates that the admission rate total, disease and non-battle injury, is greater for women than for men, however, the average duration of hospitalization is less. This results in less difference between non-effective rates than would be expected from the higher admission rate. (Fig 4 & 5).

DIVISION OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE
Office of the Chief Surgeon, ETOUSA
23 October 1944.

STATISTICAL HEALTH REPORT

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

1 January - 1 July 1945

I. a. Statistical estimate of the health of the WAC in the ETO for the first half of 1945 is based on the Statistical Health Reports (Form 86 a, b) compiled weekly by the Medical Records Division of the Office of the Chief Surgeon and representing a consolidation of all similar individual unit weekly reports from the Theater. Separate reports have been received for United Kingdom and Continent forces.

b. In the following material, rates are quoted as "per 1,000" and are weekly rates. The per annum figure may be obtained by a multiplication of these rates by 52. The period covered is the 26 weeks, 30 December 1944 through 29 June 1945. (Reports for the week ending 12 January 1945 are not included. Material for this week is incomplete.)

II.

NON EFFECTIVE RATES - 1945

WEEK ENDING	U.K. STR.	COM Z N.E.R.	CONS N.E.R.	U.K. STR.	A.F. N.E.R.	CONS N.E.R.	U.K. STR.	ALL WAC N.E.R.	CONT. STR.	ALL WAC N.E.R.	ETO STR.	ALL WAC N.E.C.	HOSP N.E.C.	ADM. RATE
5 JAN	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
12 JAN	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
19 JAN	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
26 JAN	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
2 FEB	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
9 FEB	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
16 FEB	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
23 FEB	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
2 MAR	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
9 MAR	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
16 MAR	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
23 MAR	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
30 MAR	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
6 APR	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
13 APR	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
20 APR	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
27 APR	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
4 MAY	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
11 MAY	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
18 MAY	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
25 MAY	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
1 JUN	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
8 JUN	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
15 JUN	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
22 JUN	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29
29 JUN	3375	48.02	2970	51	403	6345	40.62	339	9736	41.56	29	29	29	29

III. Comparison between non-effectivity, hospital admission rates,
and actual bed occupancy or bed requirements for ALL WAC, ETC

1945

<u>Week ending</u>	<u>Non-effective Rate</u>	<u>Hospital Admission Rate</u>	<u>Hospital Bed Occupancy Rate at date of report</u>
5 Jan	41.56	29.99	27.83
19 Jan	42.45	28.15	32.65
26 Jan	39.41	25.63	34.70
2 Feb	39.10	26.58	33.28
9 Feb	40.52	31.90	40.45
16 Feb	39.86	28.10	32.66
23 Feb	37.19	26.06	30.05
2 Mar	38.93	27.28	30.90
9 Mar	34.57	23.27	31.92
16 Mar	37.71	26.61	35.61
23 Mar	37.43	29.56	33.58
30 Mar	33.48	24.44	31.15
6 Apr	30.74	23.27	30.74
13 Apr	27.39	20.80	28.82
20 Apr	32.89	26.30	34.80
27 Apr	32.10	25.09	29.41
4 May	31.59	23.10	29.00
11 May	33.70	26.06	30.64
18 May	31.21	23.93	29.70
25 May	29.36	22.88	29.40
1 June	33.62	26.52	33.04
8 June	29.82	23.77	33.49
15 June	35.60	29.71	33.17
22 June	37.46	31.08	31.65
29 June	30.00	24.85	27.18

- IV. admission rates for disease and for injury for Continental Forces only are tabulated below. (The submitted rates for United Kingdom Forces are not complete. Total Continental rates, representing both advanced and rear units, are as representative as can be offered at present.)

*1945 - Admission Rates / 1000 WAC, Continental Forces, ETO.

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Specific Admission Rates - WAC - Continental Forces, ETO.

*(Rates / 1000)

<u>Week</u> <u>Ending</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Injury</u>	<u>Respiratory</u> <u>Disease</u>	<u>Diarrhea</u>	<u>Venereal</u> <u>Disease</u>
12 Jan	35.41	1.11	18.53	3.60	0
19 Jan	34.56	.82(3)	29.35	1.65(6)	0
26 Jan	37.18	1.09(4)	25.51	1.09(4)	0
2 Feb	33.58	1.05(4)	19.41	1.31(5)	0.26(1)
9 Feb	36.73	.81(3)	15.12	4.32(16)	0
16 Feb	34.65	.28(1)	15.93	.84(3)	0
23 Feb	34.43	1.00(4)	26.26	1.63(6)	0.27(1)
2 Mar	34.97	.28(1)	17.48	.28(1)	0
9 Mar	41.34	.52(2)	21.19	2.07(8)	0
16 Mar	38.90	.50(2)	18.69	0	0
23 Mar	35.05	0	17.16	2.18(9)	0
30 Mar	25.77	.49(2)	13.85	.73(3)	0
6 Apr	24.06	.71(3)	8.02	.47(2)	0
13 Apr	21.05	1.18(6)	10.03	.20(1)	0.39(2)
20 Apr	25.00	.23(1)	10.14	1.89(8)	0
27 Apr	16.66	1.62(7)	4.63	1.16(5)	0
4 May	24.40	.68(3)	13.33	2.03(9)	0
11 May	23.53	1.25(5)	10.01	1.25(5)	0
18 May	25.19	.44(2)	9.04	3.09(14)	0
25 May	21.71	.56(3)	6.23	1.89(10)	0.19(1)
1 June	17.30	.61(3)	4.68	2.04(10)	0.20(1)
8 June	17.60	.37(2)	3.15	.56(3)	0
15 June	21.76	1.03(6)	2.06	.69(4)	0
22 June	19.15	.73(4)	3.65	3.46(19)	0
29 June	19.86	.83(5)	4.67	1.17(7)	0.17(1)

*Where the number of cases is small the actual number of cases for the week is (bracketed) beside the admission rate/1000.

V. The non-effective rate shows two high waves, one at the beginning and one at the end of this half-year period. The first wave during January and February represents a high morbidity due to upper respiratory disease. The peaks of this wave on the Continent represent rates of 29.35 per thousand as of 19 January, and 26.26 per thousand as of 23 February. In the United Kingdom the peak for 1945 appears as of 19 January, with a case rate of 22.46.

The second high wave begins in May following "V-E" Day and reflects a change in theater hospitalization policy and the admission (and retention in hospital for evacuation to the Zone of Interior) of many cases which would otherwise have been returned to duty. A lag in evacuation due to backlog probably largely accounts for the very high peak in mid-June. A rapid fall appeared as evacuation was accelerated. Data is not yet available as to the exact disability of cases evacuated during this period.

Throughout the winter and spring, respiratory diseases constituted the major disability. Gastro-intestinal disease ranked second, with a rising incidence in June. Over the half year period, 199 cases of "common diarrhea" were reported, 6 cases of "bacillary dysentery", 167 cases of neuropsychiatric disease, 27 cases of gonorrhea, and 1 case of syphilis. There were 2 cases of mumps and 1 of measles reported from air-force units in the United Kingdom and 20 cases of measles from the Continent. The marked difference between non-effective rates in the United Kingdom for WAC personnel with the air-force units and for those with communication zone units (graph 1) would be duplicated by a similar variation for comparable units on the Continent. Several factors may enter into an explanation of this difference:

- a. Air force personnel are usually selected personnel and working away from congested populations.
- b. Communications zone personnel are largely signal corps and office personnel, working indoors and subject to constant cross-infection.
- c. Communications zone hospitals would receive long-time hospitalized personnel from air force, station hospitals and dispensaries and an accumulation of patients from lower echelon hospitals awaiting evacuation. This factor is indicated by the high proportion of "detachment of patients" included in the health reports for communications zone personnel.

The preponderantly and constantly higher rate for United Kingdom forces in comparison with Continent forces (graph 2), except for the four-week period 24 February to 16 March, is not readily explained. The climate has been blamed but this does not seem legitimate since rates for respiratory disease have not been consistently higher in the United Kingdom, and the rates for air force personnel are almost identical with rates for all Continental forces. It is noted in this graph that the waves of the two rates - for United Kingdom and Continent forces - was roughly parallel, with peaks appearing regularly, usually at three, occasionally at four-week intervals.

The non-effective rate for the Theater fluctuates from a high of 42.45 for the week ending 19 January 1945 to a low of 27.39 for the week ending 13 April 1945. At the end of January it is about 39. At the end of March it is down to 33.48. At the end of April it is about 32. For the week ending 25 May it is 29.36. For the week ending 29 June it is 30. The Monthly Progress Report, Section 7, Health, 30 June 1945, ASF,

WD, reports the non-effective rate for the total army in the United States, exclusive of evacuees, as 33 for May and 30 for June. A curve of non-effective rates for the same group shows a range between 30 and 40 for the first six months of 1945. In the same report the entire overseas army is stated to have a corrected non-effective rate of 39 for May. The non-effective rate for the WAC in the European Theater of Operations for the first half of 1945 therefore compares very favorably with that of the army as a whole in the Continental United States and overseas.

VI. The hospitalization rate of the Women's Army Corps in this Theater has been at a rate of 20.80 to 31.90 per thousand for the first half of 1945. Hospital bed occupancy at the end of weekly reporting periods (graph 3) has varied between 21.18 and 40.45 per thousand. The high points for both rates correspond in time and reflect the high incidence of serious upper respiratory disease on 9 February 1945.

Weekly Health Report, Vol. V, No. 9, ASF, Office of the Surgeon General, reports hospital bed occupancy for Wacs in the Continental United States at the end of February as 35 per thousand, in comparison with a corresponding figure of 34 per thousand for total army, less evacuees, in the Continental United States. The bed occupancy rate for Wacs in the European Theater for the same date is 27.18 per thousand.

VII. In conclusion it may be stated that from available data, WAC in the European Theater for the first half of 1945 (a) show a weekly non-effective rate range comparable to that of the total army in the Continental United States; the average non-effective rate for Wacs in this Theater over this period is 35.11; (b) the bed occupancy rate at the end of February and the end of June is lower than for Wacs in the Continental United States and lower or about equal to the rate for total army, less evacuees, in the Continental United States. The average rate in this Theater for the half year period is 32.24.

From data submitted in this report, the spread between non-effective rate and hospitalization rate may be interpreted to reflect the "sick-in-quarters" rate and decreases very steadily from 14.30 per thousand in January to 5.15 per thousand at the end of June. The average "quarters" rate is 7.5. It seems reasonable to assume that the higher rate during the winter months reflects the high incidence of respiratory disease and tends to be about 10 or 11 per thousand. The low rate in summer probably represents average morbidity for women due to menstrual disability and will probably lie between 5 and 6 per thousand - a presumptive per annum non-effective rate for women of 260 to 312 per thousand due to menstrual disability.

/s/ Martha E. Howe
/t/ MARTHA E. HOWE
Captain, Medical Corps

15 August 1945

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS
Office of the Director
Washington

12 May 1945

Lt. Col. Anna W. Wilson
Headquarters, SHAEF
G-1 Section
APO 887, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

Dear Colonel Wilson:

Those charged with the administration of Women's Army Corps personnel have long recognized the need for an effective maternity assistance program to assure women discharged for pregnancy of aid and counsel in making all necessary arrangements for future care. The War Department recently approved the proposed program and the implementation of the plan, as described herein, is being effected.

Under the provisions of War Department Circular No 430, 1944, any woman honorably discharged or relieved from active duty from the Army by reason of pregnancy is eligible for maternity care during pregnancy and confinement and for out-patient post-natal care for at least six weeks thereafter at any Army medical installation when practicable and where suitable facilities exist. The Surgeon General has designated those Army Service Forces and Army Air Forces hospitals where such facilities will be provided. This list has been published in WD Circular No 141, 12 May 1945, as an amendment to WD Circular No 430.

A woman discharged for pregnancy should return to civilian life as well prepared as possible to meet the problems of adjustment and care which will confront her. She will rely in large part upon the assistance of her unit commander. It is the WAC unit commander's responsibility, as defined in Par 20, Section III, AR 615-361, amended by Change No 5, 12 May 1945, to lend such assistance until discharge is accomplished. It is her obligation to refer the woman to a medical officer when diagnosis is indicated, to insure her welfare and well-being while discharge is pending, to offer counsel and guidance on problems attendant on her discharge, to see that she receives full information as to her veteran's rights and benefits, and to arrange for assistance through the American Red Cross or other agency designated by the woman. The importance of the unit commander's understanding and judgment in dealing with pregnancy discharges cannot be over-emphasized. In assisting the servicewoman to obtain all information she will need, the unit commander should make arrangements personally for whatever conferences with staff personnel are necessary and should accompany the woman if the latter desires her presence.

By mutual agreement between the War Department and the American Red Cross, the American Red Cross will assist women discharged for pregnancy in every way possible, through its representatives at military installations, area offices, and local Red Cross chapters in planning for future care. A woman may request referral to some other agency, possibly on the basis of her religious affiliations, and in such cases she will be referred to the agency of her choice.

A word about the organization of American Red Cross services may clarify the details of operation of the maternity assistance plan. Under the national headquarters of the American Red Cross are five areas each served by an area office. These five area offices are situated in New York City; Alexandria, Virginia; Atlanta, Georgia;

St Louis, Missouri; and San Francisco California. Each area office has jurisdiction over the various community chapters and over the Red Cross services offered at military installations within the area. The American Red Cross representative responsible for maternity assistance planning at the station level is the field director who will work through the area office in performing his functions. Wherever possible the Red Cross will utilize its women staff members in the program developed.

Briefly outlined, the assistance plan provides for the following: When a diagnosis of pregnancy is made, the WAC unit commander will advise the woman awaiting discharge of the services which the American Red Cross offers her. If the woman desires to avail herself of this assistance, the unit commander will immediately contact the Red Cross field director or assistant field director and make the necessary arrangements for a conference between him or her and the servicewoman. In the majority of cases, the field director will have offices on the post and arrangements can be made easily. However, some of the smaller installations may not have a field director permanently assigned to them. Under these circumstances the field director may visit the post periodically, and will expect to be notified when his presence is desired. For this reason, unit commanders should ascertain without delay the most expeditious means of contacting the field director in anticipation of future referrals.

After a conference between the field director and the servicewoman to consider her needs and her wishes, the details of this planning will be referred to Home Service in one of the five area offices. It is possible that the woman may not wish to return to her home community, in which case she is at liberty to go to some other community where necessary facilities are available. The plan for her care will be referred by the field director to that area office which has jurisdiction over Red Cross services in the community selected. One advantage of this will be to prevent any information concerning the case from reaching the woman's home community if she does not wish to return there.

When Home Service in the area office receives the proposed plan from the field director, it will make inquiry as to employment opportunities, child placement in the event such is necessary medical care, and social services in that community to which the servicewoman wishes to go, working through the local Red Cross chapter in obtaining information. On the basis of the report furnished the field director by Area Home Service, the servicewoman will indicate what final arrangements she desires, area Home Service will be notified, and the local Red Cross chapter Home Service worker alerted to assist the servicewoman upon her arrival in the community.

The American Red Cross is emphasizing to its representatives the necessity for expediting arrangements. Every effort will be made to complete all arrangements within a period of two weeks. Under the original provisions of AR 615-361, the discharge of a woman was mandatory as soon as certification of pregnancy was accomplished. However, this regulation as amended by Change 5 permits deferment of discharge in order that the Red Cross can complete its arrangements. The unit commander should make certain that there is no lag on the woman's part in reaching a decision as to what plan of assistance she desires, and that her discharge is effected at the earliest moment practicable.

It is important that the plan developed for care and assistance be freely accepted by the servicewoman. The American Red Cross and the unit commander will respect this plan and give it confidential handling when the woman requests it.

One significant provision of the plan is that for financial assistance, including payment of subsistence charges in Army hospitals, which the Red Cross will arrange for, if needed. Such financial aid is not necessarily contingent upon the servicewoman's efforts to secure employment.

However, there is no reason why she should not be encouraged to accept suitable employment if her physical condition permits. She will undoubtedly be advised prior to discharge that she must file an application for employment with a Veteran's representative at a United States Employment Service office if she wishes to establish eligibility for readjustment allowances. She will be entitled to such allowances only if she has made application for employment while still able to work.

It is anticipated that there may be some question on the part of unit commanders as to the extent of their responsibility for counseling. The American Red Cross field director and the WAC unit commander will work out definite procedures for the organization of service at the station level, and it is believed that close liaison between the WAC unit commander and the field director will eliminate duplication. In general, the unit commander will continue to counsel the woman awaiting discharge on those matters common to any discharge case. The American Red Cross will see that instructions relative to the maternity assistance program will be issued to its representatives in the field. A copy is being forwarded herewith for your information. It is requested that the Red Cross plan as described in these instructions and pertinent War Department directions cited herein, be brought to the attention of those officers of your command who will be concerned with the operation of the maternity assistance plan.

The American Red Cross is offering invaluable service to members of the Women's Army Corps through this program, and is making every effort to insure that it meets the needs of our women. However, the success of the plan depends in large part upon the interested cooperation with the American Red Cross of WAC Staff Directors, unit commanders, and counseling officers.

/s/ Oveta Culp Hobby
/t/ OVETA CULP HOBBY
Colonel, GSC
Director, Women's Army
Corps

HEADQUARTERS
THEATER SERVICE FORCES
EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of the Theater Chief Surgeon

HCL/bb/FS
(Rear) APC 887
10 August 1945

SUBJECT: Semi-Annual Report of Consultant for the WAC, 1 Jan - 1 July 1945.

TO: Chief, Professional Services Division.

1. GENERAL SURVEY. The WAC strength in the ETO was 6000 on 1 January 1945. The great flow of troops to the Continent included the WAC from the UK, and later those from the United States direct to France. At the beginning of this year about one-half of the total WAC strength was on the Continent, and by July one-sixth only were left in the UK, most of whom belonged to the Eighth Air Force and the ATC in small scattered units. The total strength by July was approximately 8000. Those on the Continent stretched all the way from Seventh and Third Army Headquarters in Germany, back to the ports at Cherbourg and Le Havre. This movement and the great dispersion made it difficult for one individual to cover the numerous units, and to advise medical care in hospitals and dispensaries. More and more reliance was placed upon consultation with the various consulting surgeons and physicians of Base Sections and Hospital Centers when they met at the Office of the Chief Surgeon.

Tactical events in the Army affected the medical care of the women. Thus, when the "Bulge" occurred at the end of December and early January, evacuation from the Continental hospitals became very difficult. Wounded were given priority and in several instances the WAC themselves did not understand why Class V cases were not evacuated with the promptness they had been previously.

Again, it was found necessary to talk to WAC officers at meetings at the Staff Director's Office in Headquarters, instead of going out to visit unit commanders individually when problems such as those produced when the "Bulge" occurred. Also, there was more direct reporting from unit commanders and the WAC Staff Director's Office to this Consultant in her office. This had its advantages as it gave training to the unit commanders in the ability to consider problems that were difficult to handle locally. In the year before when more unit visits were made, it was very easy for the unit commanders to "pass the buck" to this Consultant about matters that could easily have been handled by the local medical officer. However, the previous visiting done made it possible for both the medical service and the WAC to know that there was somebody to whom they could go with their problems. It has been found that when there are specific instances that need medical consultation in regard to policy and disposition, that it is better to use the technical channels before Command channels are involved.

2. PREGNANCY. This has not been quantitatively a major problem. Out of 303 medical cases returned to the ZI from 1 January to 15 July 1945 from an appropriate strength of 8000, 141 were Class V patients. At least 3 of these were pregnant when they arrived in the ETO. They belonged to the negro WAC battalion that arrived in February. There has been considerable discussion and changes in the handling, diagnosis, disposition and evacuation of these patients. It was the most time consuming problem this office worked on in the early part of the year. The new War Department Circular No. 458,

1944, and Army Regulations 40-1025 which embodied this Circular concerning the Line of Duty status, gave us the opportunity to clarify some confusion that existed over Line of Duty status of pregnancy, and a special effort was made to disseminate the proper information. The Nursing Division of the UK Base Section was concerned over the diagnosis and disposition of their members, and the WAC, themselves, had occasionally expressed a desire to know to what hospital pregnant members were sent before they left for the ZI. The WAC unit commanders took great pride in trying to solve some of the social problems involved in some of these cases. Therefore, when the Chief Nurse of the UK Base suggested that one hospital in the UK be designated for the diagnosis, disposition and evacuation of Class V patients, it was heartily concurred in by both the WAC and this Consultant.

The hospital designated was the 10th Station Hospital, Manchester, which was eminently qualified to handle those patients. Its physical setup was ideal. The site had once been a training school for nurses in England, and the nurses' home was much like a dormitory of single rooms. A nurse suspected of pregnancy, after reporting this fact to her Chief Nurse or the Commanding Officer, was sent to this hospital on temporary duty and when the diagnosis was confirmed and the disposition decided upon she was then transferred to the Detachment of Patients. In the case of the members of the WAC, it was decided that it would be more judicious to continue the old practice of sending her to the local Army hospital and that hospital immediately write orders transferring her to the 10th Station Hospital without delay or further examination. From the 10th Station Hospital the patients were returned to the ZI by boat. When the plan was originally set up, it was thought that the larger boats would be used for the evacuation of these patients, but in many instances this was impossible and they were put on smaller boats which often took two weeks or more to get to the ZI. However, the Office of the Nurse, UK Base, did not desire air lift for their Class V patients.

Because of the success of this arrangement, it was decided to discuss a similar plan for the Continent. Due to the great dispersion of all female military personnel, this was not quite so easy to accomplish. That we did designate one hospital with success was due to the fact that we decided to use air lift for these patients. At the time there were no boats leaving the Continent directly for the ZI, and there was enough air lift to include Class V patients. For this reason the 1st General Hospital, only a few miles from Orly Air Field outside of Paris, was used for the evacuation of Class V patients. Fortunately, without too much effort or publicity the arrangement became known throughout the theater that the 1st General Hospital in Paris was the center for evacuating these patients, although there was no rule that it was the only hospital that could evacuate Class V patients. Obviously, it would have been foolish to send these women from the Marseille area in the Delta Base Section when boats were leaving there for the United States. The attitude of this Consultant was that the women should be evacuated by any means available, whether by air or by boat. The Nursing Division, however, on the Continent, preferred to use only air evacuation. Practically all Class V patients have gone home by air, particularly from the Continent, and apparently without bad results.

Although the medical care of these patients was assured, there were still some social problems involved and the question kept coming up of what happens to these women when they arrived in the United States. It was decided to make an extract from War Department Circulars No. 404 and 430, 1944, and Army Regulations 615-361, Section on Pregnancy, and to mimeograph this information so that each Class V

patient returning to the ZI from these hospitals would receive a copy. This also included the suggestion as to whom they should contact when they arrived either at the Port of Entry or at the hospital to which they were sent before discharge from the Army. It was in preparation of these mimeographed forms that a disagreement arose with the Army Nurse Corps' policy. This was during Colonel Blanchfield's visit to this theater in February, and she expressed a desire that these two Circulars, 404 and 430 of 1944, should not be distributed to members of the Army Nurse Corp who were returning to the ZI because of pregnancy. Consequently, the mimeographed forms were put out, one for female enlisted personnel and one for MAC officer personnel. There was not an official distribution of these forms and we asked that the ward officer or nurse in charge of these patients at the 10th Station Hospital and the 1st General Hospital see that each patient got one. It may be necessary in the future to hand this responsibility over to the MAC unit commanders. In fact, the recent changes in War Department circulars and regulations indicate that this is the way to do it. (See Exhibits "A" and "B".)

Then the problem of certification of pregnancy came up. The Surgeon General's Office asked that we certify the diagnosis. This had not been done in this theater for several reasons; (1) it was felt that the Disposition Board proceedings were sufficient evidence of the diagnosis; (2) that prior to designating the 10th Station Hospital and the 1st General Hospital for the diagnosis and evacuation of Class V patients these patients were scattered in every hospital in the ETO, and it was felt that certification would only delay the evacuation. Laboratory tests were difficult to obtain on the Continent and were very unreliable; (3) certification was for discharge and hospitals in the ETO held Disposition Board proceedings for disposition only and not for discharge.

However, due to the technicality that the Board was held for disposition and not for discharge and because The Surgeon General's Office preferred such a certificate, certification was finally implemented in the ETO. At the same time, we wrote to the Surgeon General's Office to encourage them to hurry up the War Department's proposed acceptance of a theatre Disposition Board proceedings as sufficient certification of pregnancy. This circular was received in August 1945, with much gratitude.

The next great accomplishment in this problem has just been completed. It has nothing to do with the medical care of the patient as far as the Army is concerned. It is the question of what happens to these patients if they are in need of assistance after they arrive in the ZI. The Medical Department had done all that it could for the actual medical care of these patients. The remainder of the problem was up to Command. A letter from Colonel Hobby to the MAC Staff Director's Office, ETO, completed the picture as arrangements were made with the proper agencies in the ZI for handling of these patients who wished care due to the peculiar conditions arising from pregnancy.

3. GYNECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS. Early in the year it

became obvious that these problems were increasing and it was necessary to have adequate consultation. That this had not been considered before was due mainly to the fact that there were very few problems during the first year overseas, and most of them could be handled individually; and, secondly, hospitalization was such that it was impossible to know where to put a gynecological consultant. We had discovered that it was very difficult to move such personnel.

The first evidence that adequate consultation was really necessary occurred in the UK where there was an isolated Postal Unit. Hospitalization for this unit took place 55 miles away in a Hospital Center. We asked that this be changed to a hospital where there was an adequate gynecologist somewhat nearer. It took nearly two months to settle this between two Hospital Center commanders. At the same time, this area received nearly 1000 colored WAC and this helped to settle our request that we needed the consultant in the hospital to which the patient was to be admitted. This became very obvious in one instance. Consultation was arranged with the hospital where the gynecologist was, but at the time the flow of combat wounded and evacuation from this hospital was difficult. The gynecologist made a diagnosis of fibroids and recommended surgery. Patient was admitted to the other hospital and the medical officers asked the patient whether she would like to go home or stay in the theater for the operation! This attitude is not part of our policy and we emphasized the point that these patients should be treated according to policies of the theater for all soldiers. If the patient could be treated and returned to duty within the given time of the current evacuation policy, she should be so treated.

With the stabilization of the Army of Occupation these problems will be minimized and it is now the plan to include a good gynecologist in the Table of Organization of a General Hospital where it will be the obvious center for a large number of potential female patients. This will assist in the problem of using hormones in this theater. We have been opposed to hormone therapy for gynecological problems in an operational theater because it could not be adequately followed up or even carried out. In many instances, the necessity for them could not be determined properly. It is hoped that the future policy will designate that all such treatment be under the immediate direction and control of a competent gynecologist.

4. GENERAL MEDICAL PROBLEMS.

a. Venereal Disease. This, again, has not proved to be a major problem when the over-all picture is viewed. The total number of cases was 23; 22 cases of Gc, 8 of these among the colored WAC. There was 1 (white) case of syphilis. The attitude has always been, in this office, that any individual case of venereal disease in the female is a problem in itself. There were instances of the difficulty in the diagnosing of venereal disease, and it loomed large in the minds of the WAC in Paris where the difficulties occurred. These instances were cases diagnosed in the dispensary of the Headquarters Command, Paris, but were not confirmed in the local Sta-

tion Hospital. The same incidences occurred after the dispensary acquired a very competent gynecologist; the patient was still not treated for venereal disease in the hospital. We had kept to the plan that all women with venereal disease should be treated as hospital patients for professional reasons. This difficulty, although not great in itself, caused apprehension in other cases going to the dispensary, as the hospital was not discreet in the handling of the patients when they disagreed with the diagnosis. This has gradually been straightened out, but it made adequate medical care of the WAC in Paris in the early months of the year difficult.

b. Psychiatric Problems. These began to arise where psychiatric cases should really have had a diagnosis "Unfit for overseas service". There were two classes of these patients: (1) those who had been overseas for a year or more and were well adjusted at their original units. In the case of the Headquarters, USSTAF movement from the UK to France, there was need for more WAC personnel in that Headquarters, and WAC were pulled out of well adjusted units in the UK to fill these requirements. The set-up was such that there were small groups of military personnel billeted around the city of St. Germaine. The women found it very difficult to adjust to these small, sometimes inadequate quarters when they had been happy and contented in their close-knitted units in East Anglia. It tended to lower the morale. Also, as it so often happens in the Army, people who were not particularly wanted in the old unit were sent out to make up the personnel in the new. There was a desire on the part of the Chiefs of Sections and the medical officers in the USSTAF Dispensary to say that these women were no good and that they should go home. The WAC Staff Director's Office and this office disagreed with this attitude, contending that with a little care and insight they could properly carry out their new assignments. These are people some tried to dispose of as medical problems. (2) Those who came over here and were psychopathic personalities on arrival, and who could be designated unfit for overseas service without diagnosing any particular disease. It was emphasized that the Medical Corps was not supposed to send these people back to the ZI just because the diagnosis was psychopathic or inadequate personalities. This situation, however, was not peculiar to the WAC but was a general difficulty among all military personnel.

5. SPECIAL CASES. Several cases came to our attention because of the seriousness involved. One we felt had been handled, medically, very poorly. This was a young woman of 22 who was diagnosed chronic cystic mastitis, unilateral, and on whom a simple mastectomy was done by a supposedly competent surgeon. Because of this diagnosis, no biopsy was taken, but the specimen was sent to the laboratory as a routine measure. This office was considerably upset when we received the Board of Disposition with the diagnosis of adenocarcinoma. No consultation was held for this patient and she was sent to the ZI immediately without further treatment. Action was taken by this office and reprimand given professionally.

There had been one death from meningitis which

occurred at the 1st Base Post Office in November 1944. Early in January 1945, a second case of meningitis died at this same unit. This caused a great deal of apprehension among the WAC at this unit and in the WAC Staff Director's Office. The consulting physician of the UK Base investigated both deaths as part of the Communicable Disease Control Program, and this Consultant visited the unit and talked with the WAC unit commander. In neither instance could anything more be done than was done. There was not the slightest evidence of medical neglect, either at the hospital where the patients died, or in the unit itself. The first case was a fulminating case. In regard to the second case, the disease itself was under control, but the death was apparently due from cardiac failure. The second death after 1 January 1945, occurred in a patient who had been in a serious automobile accident in England. She had a fractured pelvis, and was doing very well and was about to be evacuated by air at the Prestwick Airport when she became acutely ill and was returned to the hospital where she died suddenly about a week later. The diagnosis reported was acute pyelonephritis. This would not necessarily explain the sudden death, and due to her original injury it may be that death was due to embolism. There have been no further deaths from disease.

6. SICK CALL. There have been a few problems on Sick Call in the Paris area that are based on personality difficulties between the patient and the medical officer; and in one instance, between the patient, the hospital, and her unit commander. This difficulty occurred in the same hospital that made the mistake about the cystic mastitis and the confusion over the treatment and diagnosis of venereal disease. Sick Call in Paris and SHAEF was covered by a woman medical officer in each dispensary. For some reason there began to be complaints about this Sick Call. Most of them were coming from the Paris area. The difficulty at the SHAEF Sick Call was handled and straightened out by the unit commanders and the commanding officer of the dispensary. Part of that difficulty was due to the long tour of duty without furlough or leave of the medical officer involved. In Paris the difficulty was more persistent, and part of the reason was also due to the long tour of duty of the medical officer. It was not relieved, however, after furlough had been granted. These two women had been overseas for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years or more. It was arranged for one of them to be transferred to a hospital returning to the ZI. Arrangements for the other medical officer have not been concluded to date.

Other reasons for these difficulties were due to the overconscientiousness of the medical officer, which resulted in making a special medical service for the women. There was a tendency to run Sick Call as if they, alone, were responsible and were not a part of the general dispensary, even to the point of handling the administrative side. When mistakes were made, particularly in the Paris dispensary, in regard to the handling of a patient in the nearby hospital, it was blamed on the individual and not on the dispensary. It became a personal matter. Although both medical officers were well qualified and excellent in their assignments, their lack of appreciation of the necessity of being a good medical

officer as well as a good doctor was noted. In both instances, it is quite true that it was possible for the commanding officers involved to have prevented the development of this point of view.

7. REST HOME, CONVALESCENCE AND EVACUATION. It was obvious that it would be impossible to continue to use the Rest Home established at the Rookery in Oxford in England after the majority of the WAC moved to the Continent. It was just as well that this experiment came to an end. It had outgrown its usefulness because it was being filled up with chronic complainers and recurrent hospital admissions. Women were sent there when medical officers and unit commanders did not know what else to do with them. When the matter for another Rest Home on the Continent came up, it was thoroughly discussed in this office. The WAC wished to establish one on the Riviera. The reply was that there was adequate leave and furlough time given to those who needed a rest and who were not necessarily sick in hospital; secondly, it was too great a distance for a hospital to write orders on a patient and still keep supervision over this individual; thirdly, a hospital should not discharge a patient until he or she was fit for duty, but it was pointed out that the men were made fit for duty for rehabilitation and no particular program had ever been set up for women. Such a program would be very useful, and would obviate the necessity of a rest home for convalescent women.

It was discovered that some hospitals were afraid to use the WAC for work details or KP when they were able to get up and be around a ward. This point of view was discouraged and whenever hospitals were visited the matter was discussed with the chief nurse or the ward officer and the commanding officer about the necessity of letting these women do some kind of work or exercise that would make them fit to go back to duty.

Included in this same tendency to pamper the women was the prevalent point of view among the women themselves that if they had had several hospital admissions for such things as colds or ear trouble or sinus infections, they were no longer able to do their duty and should be returned to the ZI. This attitude was encouraged in many instances by the Chiefs of the Sections in which they worked, who suggested to the patients themselves or to the unit commander that this woman could not stay in this theater because she was sick all the time and was unable to do the job. One began to appreciate the reinforcement system which had never applied to the WAC, as there were never enough to be put in as reinforcements. If there had been a reinforcement system she would be sent to the hospital, belong to a Detachment of Patients, a replacement put in her old job, and when she was better she would be sent to a reinfreinforcement pool and given another assignment.

Another instance was the question of evacuation. This did not necessarily apply only to WAC, but to all military personnel. In one port hospital in Eng-

land it was discovered that some of the medical officers expressed a policy that if patients were sent that far back in the line of evacuation; that is, if they arrived as patients in that particular hospital, they obviously were expected to go home. For example, the reason one patient had been referred to this hospital was because it had access to special apparatus in British hospitals which we did not own, such as an electro-encephalogram.

8. HEALTH AND EDUCATION. Visits and personal lectures to units have not been carried out to any great extent in the last six months. More and more emphasis has been put on the WAC detachment commanders to handle this type of activity. We have tried to explain to the officers and the enlisted women themselves, either directly or indirectly, all the conditions that beset the care and handling of pregnancy for example, in a theater of operations. The result of this is that, as far as it is known to date, there have been only three deliveries in the ETO of WAC who failed to report their condition early enough, and in one of these cases it really was the fault of the Medical Department that she did not leave the theater in time.

Respiratory diseases were by far the most important problem, and it was felt that the women were not paying enough attention to it. American women were too used to living in warm houses and wearing silk underwear. The billets and offices were not warm in this theater last winter. Yet, it was most difficult to educate the women to wear the proper underwear. Because the non-effective rate was so high in one ATC unit, the camp was visited and these points were mentioned. It is also this officer's opinion that where the non-effective rate is very high, there is something wrong with Command, usually the unit commander.

Another troublesome problem aside from pregnancy and respiratory diseases, has been foot and shoe difficulties. It was finally decided that whenever the WAC raised this problem to this Consultant, it was to be referred back to the WAC themselves to solve, and various Army training programs were quoted. Apparently this was successful because in both the Paris and London Quartermaster Sales Stores recently there were seen enlisted WAC in the shoe department fitting on their own shoes. This was only a beginning, even though there is only one type of shoe available. This is one of the few procedures handled differently from that of the men that we think should be thoroughly approved.

9. CONCLUSION. It took two years to find a solution to two of these problems, but it has been done successfully and along the right lines.

In regard to other problems, so long as it is remembered that the women are soldiers, and that their care varies as little as possible from that of the men, ordinary problems will be minimized.

The present Consultant has finished her tour of overseas duty. That there was need of someone to carry out this duty may be drawn from the fact that a successor has been requested by the Chief Surgeon, Army of Occupation.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Chief Surgeon
APO 887

Ch Surg 704.11

4 March 1945

Exhibit "A"

PREGNANCY - ENLISTED PERSONNEL

1. The following constitutes information pertaining to the handling of pregnant enlisted personnel of the AEC as extracted from current War Department publications: -

a. Line of Duty Status. "----Pregnancy of enlisted women and the direct complications and sequelae of such pregnancy will be regarded as incurred not in line of duty (with no misconduct involved). (LD: No. Neither AR 35-1440 nor Article of War 107 apply.) Illegal abortions (complete or incomplete) will be regarded as misconduct. (LD: No. Article of War 107).....

(Paragraph 22, Section III, AR 615-361,
4 Nov 1944)

b. Type of Discharge Certificate. (1) An enlisted woman discharged for pregnancy will be given an Honorable Discharge from the Army of the United States (WD AGO Form 55).

(2) ".....The term to be entered in the certificate of discharge as the reason for discharge will be merely 'Section III, AR 615-361'. The specific cause for discharge under this section will not be shown on the discharge certificate. In all papers other than the certificate of discharge, a brief description of the actual cause for discharge in the case will be given, followed by a parenthetical reference to this regulation, as 'Pregnancy (Sec III, AR 615-361)'....."

(Paragraph 24 a and b, Section III, AR 615-361,
4 Nov 1944)

c. Transportation After Discharge. "An enlisted woman discharged under provisions of this section will be furnished travel pay at the rate of 5 cents per mile for the distance from the place of discharge to the place of acceptance for enlistment." (Par 23, Sec I, WD Circular No. 46, 7 Feb 45)

d. Maternity Care. ".....A woman honorably discharged or relieved from active duty from the Army because of pregnancy is eligible for maternity care during that pregnancy and confinement, and for out-patient, post natal care for at least 6 weeks thereafter, at any Army medical installation when practicable and where suitable facilities are available. Such service shall be furnished without cost to the individual patient except for subsistence charges.....when hospitalized....."

(Section IV, War Department Circular No. 430,
4 Nov 1944)

2. General Information. a. All pregnant enlisted personnel will be returned to the AI as patients.

b. Prior to discharge from the Army and the custody of the Medical Department the individual concerned is advised to contact one of the following for purposes of arranging for assistance with respect to future plans through the American Red Cross or other civilian agency, or Federal agencies such as the Veterans' Administration and the U.S. Employment Service:

(1) Office of the AG Staff Director, Port or Air Fields (your point of entry).

(2) Office of AG Staff Director of the Particular Service Command concerned.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Chief Surgeon
APO 887

Exhibit B

13 April 1945

PREGNANCY - WAC OFFICER PERSONNEL

1. The following constitutes information pertaining to the handling of pregnant officer personnel of the WAC, as extracted from current War Department publications:

a. Certification. "Upon certification by a medical officer of her condition of pregnancy, a woman officer or warrant officer of the Army of the United States will be relieved from active duty or discharged. Such officer, whose physical condition indicates the probability of pregnancy, will report at once to a medical officer for diagnosis and upon certification of pregnancy, the time and manner of relief from active duty or discharge will be in accordance with recommendations made to The Adjutant General by her immediate or higher commander upon advice of a medical officer."

b. Line of Duty. "Discharge will be effected without disposition or retiring board procedure and pregnancy of a woman officer and the direct complications and sequelae of such pregnancy will be regarded as incurred not in line of duty (with no misconduct involved). (ID: No.) Illegal abortions (complete or incomplete) will be regarded as misconduct. (ID: No.)"

c. Discharge. "An officer or warrant officer discharged as herein provided will be given an honorable discharge. This does not preclude discharge of a pregnant officer or warrant officer by another type of discharge which would have been given whether or not pregnancy was involved. Nothing in this circular will prevent retention on an active duty status of a pregnant officer or warrant officer who requires hospitalization and treatment for conditions other than pregnancy."

d. Uniform. "An officer or warrant officer being separated from the service or relieved from active duty in accordance with the provisions of this circular is authorized to wear her uniform for a period not to exceed 14 days from the date of departure on terminal leave, or if no leave is granted, date of relief from active duty."

(Paragraphs 1,2,3, and 5, Section III, War Department Circular No. 404, 14 October 1944)

e. Maternity Care. "A woman honorably discharged or relieved from active duty from the Army because of pregnancy is eligible for maternity care during that pregnancy and confinement, and for out-patient post-natal care for at least 6 weeks thereafter, at any Army medical installation when practicable and where suitable facilities are available. Such service shall be furnished without cost to the individual patient except for subsistence charges at the rate provided in Paragraph 12 a (1) (a), AR 40-590, 29 August 1944, when hospitalized."

(Section IV, War Department Circular No. 430, 4 Nov 1944)

2. General Information.

a. All pregnant officer personnel will be returned to the LI as patients.

b. Prior to discharge from the Army and the custody of the Medical Department, the individual concerned is advised to contact one of the following for purposes of arranging for assistance with respect to future plans through the American Red Cross or other civilian agency, or Federal agencies, such as the Veterans' Administration and the U.S. Employment Service:

- (1) Office of the MC Staff Director, POE, or Air Fields (your point of entry).
- (2) Office of MC Staff Director of the particular Service Command concerned.

Employment of Colored WACs in ETO.

C/S G-1 Aug 1943 Basic communication from CG, SCS, requests action to substitute four colored WAC companies for four white WAC companies for shipment to the Theater during the fourth quarter of this fiscal year.

At the present time there are approximately 600 WACs in this theater. It is expected that during the month of September approximately 500 additional WACs will arrive; probable total WACs in the Theater in September: Approximately 1,000

General White, War Department G-1, on his recent visit, stated that War Department policy with reference to the shipment of colored WACs to theaters of operations was; that each theater should use the ratio that the percentage of colored WACs bears to the total of all WACs and that he believed this would be approximately 5%.

If shipment is approved as requested by CG, SCS, the percentage of colored WACs to white WACs in this theater would be approximately 50%, being reduced to 33 1/3% if four additional white WAC companies are secured for SCS during the fourth quarter.

Inasmuch as there will be only a limited number of WACs in this theater for some considerable time and if part of these are colored WACs we must be prepared to accept a condition where colored WAC enrollees will use the same club facilities as the white enrollees and that colored WAC officers will visit London and be entitled to the same facilities that are made available to white WAC officers, the difficulties inherent in such a situation are obvious.

ACTION RECOMMENDED: The Theater Commander direct:

1. That colored WACs be not requested for shipment to this Theater until such time as the War Department announces that conditions in the U.S. are such that the shipment of colored WACs to theaters of operation is a necessity.

2. That the AG inform CG, SCS, of the Theater Commander's directive on this subject.

For the AG of S, G-1 A.B.H.

G-1 C/S 2/9/43 Approved.

AG G-1 4/9/43 Please expedite letter to SCS and return this Routing slip to G-1. DPB

AG AG-X 4/9/43 Action per not 3. Letter to be dispatched this afternoon by Special Messenger. AHC

G-1 AG-M 5/9/43 1. Letter dispatched 4 September 1943.
2. As per note 3. RCF

Ltr, Maj C.E. Adams, C.O., 6888th Central Postal Directory, Subj: Utilization of WAC Personnel, dtd 25 Aug 45: Program (work hours, training, etc.) of Unit. Lack of full time utilization of personnel resulting in serious morale problems.

CN 1: Gen O'Hare requested AG (Postal Div) make a survey and determine a profitable use for Unit as such, with Postal Div to whom it is assigned or other AG activities.

CN 2: AG submitted following info: 1. Mission of Unit: Furnished by WD to operate as section of CpD. Shipped as casuals & as temporary theater overstrength to be absorbed in theater troop basis within 4 mos. of arrival date in Feb 45, etc. 2. Due to decreased volume of mail, due to redeployment, etc., 6888th CPD (Prov) would presently be surplus to postal needs, and cannot be utilized by any other activity in AG.

Ltr, Hq ETOUSA, subj: Sepcial Inspection, Certain Colored Troops, Rouen, France dtd 7 Sep 45, coveree inspection visit of Brig Gen B O Davis to colored units, including 6888th CPD (Prov). Recommended overcrowded conditions in quarters, and various clothing and mattress shortages be remedied immediately; also that consideration be given to employment of specialists in accordance with MOS designations, inasmuch as many were not being properly utilized.

Brig Gen Lovett recommended disbandment of unit in CN 2, dtd 7 Sept 45, concurred in by Brig Gen O'Hare, and matter forwarded by G-1 WAC Section to AG (Main) for necessary reply.

WAC/MCW/mgb/ext 2-1876

8.	AG	G-1	20	1. Direct an answer be forwarded to
	USFET	ofc	Sep	CG TSFET substantially as follows:
	(Main)	WAC	45	
		Staff		"1. Authority granted your Head-
		Dir		quarters to disband 6888th CPD (Prov). You
				will reassign personnel of 6888th CPD (Prov)
				within Theater Service Force installations.

"2. Take action necessary to correct conditions noted in attached letter, subject: "Special Inspection, Certain Colored Troops Rouen, France", dated 7 Sep 45 and signed by Brigadier General B. O. Davis".

For the A C of S, G-1:

MARY C. WEEMS
Major, WAC
Personnel Officer

Incl: n/c

Memorandum for Record

Drafted reply for AG to CG TSFET granting TSFET authority to disband 6888th CPD (Prov), reassigning personnel of 6888th CPD (Prov) within Theater Service Force installations, and correcting discrepancies noted in special inspection, certain Colored Troops in Rouen, by Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis. Action in disbandment recommended in view of nonutilization on full time basis of WAC enlisted women in 6888th CPD (Prov) and consequent morale problems. (CC)

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the WAC Staff Director

APD 887
23 Mar 1945

SUBJECT: Report of Military and Civilian Qualifications of Colored
WAC Personnel.

TO : Major General Robinson.

1. 40% non-skilled (laborers, maids, cooks, etc)

51% Administrative

40% Clerical non-typists

10% Typists

Less than 1% Stenographers

9% Miscellaneous, including mechanical and cadre.

2. This is an estimate of the report based on a quick review of unconsolidated military and civilian occupational numbers. An accurate report can be furnished upon request within a day or two.

ANNA W. WILSON
Lt. Colonel, GSC

HEADQUARTERS
U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of the WAC Staff Director

WAC/MAH/mb

(Main) APO 757
30 November 1945

Comments from Officer, Cadre, and Company Meetings at Staff
visit to 6888th Central Postal Directory, Seine Section,
TSFET, APO 887.

MAIN GRIEFS.

1. Working Conditions. The Directory is housed in a former garage heated by pot-bellied stoves. The women state that, due to smoke, cold and dampness, they are developing an overwhelming number of respiratory diseases. Major Adams, Battalion C. O., added that the Medical Officer at the dispensary said the girls were developing spots on their lungs, resultant from the unhealthful working conditions. (Was unable to reach the medical officer quoted.) Sick call for the month of November, averaging 17 EW per day, is high. However, a check on disposition of cases for November reveals that an average of 14 EW per day are returned to duty.

Male personnel state that the same garage was used last winter by GI's and French civilians, including women, and that there were no complaints.

Observation: Working conditions are neither as good as desired, nor as difficult as those under which many of our WAC units on the continent worked last year. A more favorable locale for the Directory is not available (re discussion with Col. S. G. Schwartz, Theater Postal Officer). Therefore, recommended verbally to Maj. Philpot, TSFET WAC Director, that an immediate check by a Medical Officer be made to ascertain effect of physical set-up on women's health.

2. Mal-assignment. a. The women state that they were pulled from jobs in the Z of I without ever being told that they were going to work in a Postal Unit. They added that, had they known the type of work, they would have objected to assignment in ETO. They say that they were brought to the POE where their MCS's were changed; that their skills have been wasted in the Directory; and that they desire reassignment in primary MCS.

b. Also, according to the women, several months ago, when work was slack before the Christmas rush, Maj. Adams told them that the unit would be divided, and typists, stenos, telephone operators, etc. would be placed in primary MCS. They studied typing, shorthand, etc. in preparation for the new jobs.

While Maj. Adams had proposed such a plan, it was not effected. G-1 TSFET considered that it was not feasible, inasmuch as white Wacs had just been removed (because there was not enough work to keep them busy) from a number of the projected assignments for the colored Wacs. The colored girls, having built up an enthusiasm in anticipation of new jobs, felt that the theater let them down when the jobs did not materialize. Morale apparently reached a new low at this juncture.

c. Discussion with Gen. Lovett, Theater AG, and Col. Schwartz, Theater Postal Officer, disclosed that the Paris assignment of the 6888th Central Postal Directory will be completed between 15 and 20 Jan 46, and that the personnel will be declared available. (There are over 50 volunteers in the unit; 150 additional women are low point personnel; and War Department has given authority for volunteer and low score personnel to be retained in the theater until 1 June 1946.) If Bremen Port, which is understood to have colored male personnel assigned there, is still interested in securing Wacs, this group might be assigned as a unit and utilized in office jobs.

3. Production. According to several officers, too much pressure is being brought to bear upon the girls to increase the mail output; the girls are tired of it and 75% of them want to go home. On the other hand, inspecting officers state that the girls relax on their jobs while the mail accumulates. In a report, "Handling of Xmas Mail Outside Continental U.S.", dated 5 Dec 45, made by Army Postal Inspector Capt. J. F. Walsh, Capt. Walsh makes the following statement re the 6888th Central Postal Directory: "...from the figures furnished the production appears to be low!"

The Battalion C. O. strongly recommended either the break-up of the unit and assignment as previously proposed in Par 2b, or return of all personnel as a unit to the Z of I. About 25% of the women (largely volunteers) felt that it would be a black mark against the unit to return it to the Z of I as long as there is a job to be done in the theater.

4. Working Hours. One of the officers stated that working hours did not permit the girls to do necessary shopping, and requested that they be given a half day off in the middle of the week in addition to Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

Duty hours are 8 - 5, Monday through Friday, and Saturday until noon. The women did not work overtime.

Case dismissed.

5. Lack of Promotion. Maj. Adams stated that promotions of both officers and EW were stymied for want of a T/O; that her recommendation for the promotion of three officers to captaincies had been returned with the statement that USFET had not provided a quota for them; and that lack of promotion had greatly lowered morale.

The records show that the unit was activated under Hq Com Z ETO Ltr, AG 322 OpGA, Subject: "Organization Order No. 147", dated 4 Mar 45 (Tab A), with an allotment of 354 non-T/O grades (Tab B), and an authorized overstrength of 501; that the unit has been in the Theater 10 months; that within that time ten second lieutenants were promoted to first lieutenants, and 175 EW were promoted; that one of the reasons for promotion shortage in the first few months may have been that--to quote from a filed letter from Maj. Adams to Lt. Col. W. W. Wilson, dated 5 Apr 45--"we have so much rank".

Since this unit has shrunk from its original 31 officers and 824 EW to 14 officers and 284 EW (as of 5 Dec 45), there should be no further promotion difficulties. Nor should there be any question of a quota from USFET if recommendations are accompanied by certified copies of the activation and allotment letters.

6. Lack of Recognition. The EW expressed an active disappointment that their Battalion had never been awarded a Unit Citation.

Their feeling was not shared by the personnel under whom they worked.

MARY A. HALLAREN
Lt. Colonel, GSC
WAC Staff Director

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a representative from the Surgeon's office inspect working conditions of the 6888th CPD to determine effect on women's health.
2. That bathrobes be added to the articles purchaseable by EW at the QM Sales Stores.
3. That at least six of the ten vehicles presently assigned to the 6888th CPD be turned in on or after 5 December 1945.
4. That - if Bremen Port Command still needs personnel - the 6888th CPD be made available when the unit is declared surplus by AG on or about 15 January 1946.

12 February 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Commandant, Third MAC Tng Center, For Oglethorpe, Ga.

SUBJECT : Statistical Information Pertaining to Overseas Shipments of Enlisted Wacs.

1. The period covered is from the first EFS unit reaching this Training Center 19 Feb 44 to the last unit trained at this station which arrived 2 Feb 45, or a period of approximately one year.

2. During this period overseas requests were received for 10,420 white EW and 824 colored EW; 710 white officers and 31 colored officers.

a. Inclosure 1 shows the range in requests for the white EW, and Inclosure 2 shows the group breakdown with approximately 65% being clerical personnel.

3. Inclosure 3 shows a graph representation of the white EW who have gone through EFS:

	<u>No</u>	<u>AGCT Group</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	736	I	7
	5058	II	47
	3869	III	36
	1065	IV	10
	<u>42</u>	V	.003
Total	10770		

Inclosure 4 gives the same information for colored EW:

	<u>No</u>	<u>AGCT Group</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	5	I	1
	142	II	17
	344	III	42
	310	IV	38
	<u>12</u>	V	2
	813		

FRANCES M. CAINE,
1st Lt., MAC,
Asst. Classification
and Assignment Officer

4 Incl.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the WAC Staff Director

APO 887
15 Jan 1945

SUBJECT: WAC Quota, Strength and Requirements.

TO: G-1, Supreme Headquarters, AEF, APO 757, US Army.

Attn: Captain Herbert

1. Present WAC quota is 350 officers and 7,250 enlisted women.
2. Present strength is 369 officers, 13 Warrant officers and 6,184 enlisted women, of whom 28 officers and 323 enlisted women are assigned to miscellaneous commands (e.g. OSS, AIC) and therefore not chargeable against Theater quota, and 10 officers, 1 warrant officer and 196 enlisted women transferred from MTOUSA.
3. Set up on shipment are 40 officers and 995 enlisted women, of whom 2 officers and 101 enlisted women are for miscellaneous commands. Bulk of remainder (31 officers and 824 enlisted women) comprise colored postal company.
4. Already approved but not yet set up on shipment are 19 officers and 381 enlisted women, 102 of whom are for miscellaneous commands.
5. Arrival of expected shipments will bring theater strength to 428 officers, 13 warrant officers and 7650 enlisted women, of whom 388 officers 12 warrant officers and 6838 enlisted women are chargeable against Theater quota (excluding miscellaneous commands and transferees from MTOUSA). The Theater will then be 38 officers and 12 warrant officers over and 412 enlisted women under present quota.
6. Requisitioned but not yet approved are 6 officers. Recent requisitions (September to December 44) disapproved by the War Department requested 16 officers and 495 enlisted women for this headquarters, SHAEF and Com Z Base Sections, and 9 officers and 115 enlisted women replacements for attritional losses. Requisitions submitted to this headquarters but not yet forwarded to the War Department total 18 officers and 490 enlisted women for Hq SOLOC, and its Base Sections. Immediate requirements, therefore, total 49 officers and 1100 enlisted women, filling of which would exceed present theater quota by 87 officers, 12 warrant officers and 688 enlisted women.
7. Projected theater quota based on anticipated needs, exclusive of miscellaneous commands, is 14,250 assigned; 7,150 to T/O units, 2,000 to Major Headquarters overhead, 500, Field Headquarters overhead and 4,600 Air Forces.

/s/ Anna W. Wilson
/t/ ANNA W. WILSON
Lt Colonel, GSC

The following pencilled notes were written on the margins of the foregoing letter.

1. Copy to Col Andrews and cleared with Col Renfree.
2. Acting Asst Chief of Staff of G-1, Major General Lord, says figure should be 25,000.

A.W.W.

INFORMAL ROUTING SLIP - HQ SOS ETOUSA

TO FROM DATE SUBJECT: FEMALE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL ON THE
CONTINENT.

Lt.Col Col S.M. 28 1. It is agreed that the British civilian
Grunke MacGuire, Aug personnel should be accorded separate quarters,
G-1 BLO(Lab) 44 dining accommodations and recreation facilities.

2. Being Para/Military, administration, control and discipline must be under the direction of the Headquarters Commandant, through the British Liaison Officer and the Senior Civilian Supervisor. Camp or billet discipline should also be a matter for the Headquarters Commandant and Civilian Supervisor.

3. It is agreed that the closest co-operation should be maintained with the Senior WAC Officer.

ETOUSA 1379

S.M.M.

WAC G-1 28 1. Inviting attention to concurrence of BLO
Sec Civ Aug (Lab)(Col MacGuire) G-1, to proposal made in your
G-1 Pers 1944 memorandum, Hq ETOUSA, Subject: "Female Civilian
Att: Personnel on the Continent", dated 26 August 1944.
Col It is believed that this agreement will meet the
Wilson needs for coordination and control of British
Civilian Personnel when on the continent.

W.T.B.

For the A.C. of S., G-1

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

APO 887
26 August 1944

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Female Civilian Personnel on the Continent.

TO : Lt Colonel Brunke

1. In response to your request submitted herewith are suggestions concerning problems in connection with the utilization of female civilian employees on the continent, and a copy of the regulations of the WAC Detachment, CBS. The major problem in connection with accommodation, administration and control of female civilian personnel on the Continent is whether they are to be accorded (1) the privileges of enlisted military personnel only, (2) the privileges of officer military personnel, or (3) an appropriate combination of the two which takes into account their sex, civilian background, new military obligations, complete dependence on the U S Army, general classification of assigned work, and relationship with female military personnel performing similar jobs and living under similar physical conditions. Here specific examples may be cited:

a. As pertains to the reception of military guests, social associations of military personnel are restricted to their own class, whereas civilian personnel are free to choose from all ranks. It is therefore necessary to provide for civilian women a separate area in which to receive visitors than is provided for WAC officers and enlisted women.

b. Regardless of the desire to maintain equal standards of living quarters, uniform arrangements of clothing and equipment, cleanliness of area and ablutions, civilian personnel cannot be expected to conform immediately to the high standard required of the members of the WAC, and any attempt to combine the two in the same area would result in a lowering of the military aspect of the WAC and undue hardship on the civilians. It is therefore desirable that civilian personnel have an area of their own.

c. If all female civilians are accorded the privilege of officers' mess, a feeling of inequality will be created among enlisted women, and if only the enlisted mess is available to civilians, they will feel discriminated against. The fairest solution is a separate civilian mess, using either the officer or enlisted mess line.

2. Responsibility for administration and control with appropriate authority for discharging that responsibility must be lodged in some individual or headquarters, which is familiar with status of civilians on the Continent, administration of women, discipline, and necessary training for living in the field in a military installation. Whether this responsibility should be assumed by a member of the Army, male or female, by a civilian or by a combination of the two, is not an easy problem. A member of the Army, with a civilian assistant might be feasible, the Army officer to be on the staff of Hq Commandant. A civilian supervisor, responsible to the military, might be appointed in each of the living areas.

Responsibilities would include: general administration (pay accounts, supplies, transportation, medical care); discipline during off duty hours and attention to official duty; conformity to camp regulations;

censorship of mail; instruction in security, field sanitation, details of field living; maintenance of living areas, performance of fatigue details and C.Q. duties by rosters; uniform regulations; inspection; reception of guests in area; bedcheck.

3. Civilian personnel will be equally subject to post and camp regulations as are the military, and these regulations cannot be determined until the move is made. Additional matters, however, which may not be decided by reference to camp regulations, and which may vary from the regulations which pertain to military personnel are: bases for issuance of passes off the post; certificates for absence from duty; eligibility for a liquor ration and keeping liquor in quarters; bedcheck regulations; acceptance of invitations to go off the post for recreational functions, singly or in groups, and requirement of suitable escort for such functions.

4. There should be the closest cooperation between the Senior WAC officer in each area on either staff or company level and the civilian representative who has similar responsibilities. Many of their problems will be mutual, and establishment of cordial working relationships will be helpful to all female personnel, whether military or civilian.

/s/ Anna W. Wilson
/t/ ANNA W. WILSON
Lt Colonel, GSC
WAC Staff Director, ETOUSA

1 Incl:
One copy of a typical WAC
Unit's Regulation.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
G-1 WAC Section
APO 887

MEMO: Civilian Personnel

TO : Senior WAC Officers and Detachment Commanders

There has been considerable discussion among WAC officers and enlisted personnel concerning the necessity for civilian personnel accompanying U.S. Army forces to the continent. Attention is invited to the following quotation from FM 100-10 "Field Service Regulations - Administration", and to succeeding remarks which may be of assistance to you in helping enlisted women adjust to the present situation.

"Accompanying or Serving with ARMY"

443. Persons accompanying or serving with the Army in the field are subject to military law.

444. The theater commander is responsible that efficiency of the troops is not diminished by employment of soldiers on work which can be done equally well by available civilians. Civilians may be employed in the theater of operations as officials or as skilled or unskilled labor. Recruitment, organization, and administration of civilian labor are functions usually delegated to an employee bureau in the communications zone. General administrative problems confronting the employee bureau include procurement, transportation, organization; and administration of labor companies and labor depots, contracts, accounts and records, women employees, and medical arrangements. Individual civilian employees or civilian labor units are released when required to armies, corps or divisions. The unit to which attached assumes responsibilities for supervision of work, administration, and preparation of required reports and records."

It is anticipated that civilian women will go to the far shore with the Headquarters for which they have worked. Some of these women have been on the job, helping our Army, for two years.

For every man on the firing line, there must be approximately ten in the background keeping him supplied with necessities of fighting and living. It is in the latter category that the women can play so vital a part. Regardless of reason, the American woman has not responded to that need in the numbers required. The work has to be done in the smoothest, most efficient manner possible. For two and one-half years the British women have carried much of the load which American women should have borne.

Now the locale of our operations has moved from England to the Continent, the culmination of the hopes of most of us since France fell four years ago. If there is to be no backsliding, no halting in our servicing the boys who are offering their all, the officers must move over with the least possible change or confusion. Therefore, key personnel,

whether it be male or female, American or British, Military or civilian, must stay on the job so that the work will not suffer. It would be a tremendous loss of time, effort, and trained personnel to substitute a new person for one who has done the job well for two and one-half years. We want this job done, regardless of who does it.

The big problem in taking English civilians is the administration. Since they are working for and with the Army, ipso facto, the US government is responsible for their billets, messing facilities, and hours of work which will be the same as for Military personnel. They will accompany us on a voluntary basis and undergo the same hardships and privations. They will be subject to Military law and, in general, the same regulations and disciplinary control as the Military personnel. Their equivalent rating will depend upon their salary bracket which in turn is determined by the responsibility of the job performed. In order to facilitate the execution of its responsibilities, the Army is requiring these civilians to wear a uniform, but it is not anticipated that this uniform will be the same, or similar to, the WAC uniform. The uniform will, however, identify them as employees of the US government, by both friendly and enemy powers. Their care and administration will be greatly simplified and their identification clear in case of capture.

As soon as the WAC moves across the channel, she will find herself in a strange land where language, customs, and ways of living are entirely different from anything in her past experience. She and the English civilians will be working, living and eating together. Their governments are allies, but it will be up to them to make comrades of one another. If, through this common experience and common danger, they can learn to understand and like each other, they will do much, not only to make conditions more pleasant now, but to lay a foundation for cooperation in the great task of post war reconstruction.

/s/ Anna W. Wilson
/t/ ANNA W. WILSON
Lt. Colonel, GSC
WAC STAFF DIRECTOR ETOUSA

E X T R A C T

From

AIR WAC, HQ USSTAF, 30 APRIL 45

"The Civilians are Coming"

"CIVILIAN CLEKS COMING TO ETO!! Same job as Wacs - with four times the pay and privileges, and guilt-edged security! Boy - the Heinies never dropped a bomb to equal that one!"

"Pay - \$2000 a year plus \$1134 maintenance and \$410 for overtime! Do they get a bonus for living."

"Pay-off - for twenty months I've whacked a typewriter at \$60 per. I should have stifled my patriotic fervor till Washington opened the mint."

"The Civilians don't feel quite near enough to the war.' Why didn't they think of that three years ago?"

"The trouble with us - we thought there was a difference between patriotism and finance."

"Hold everything, WACs. You are not the only ones who are browned off. When that civilian V-3 hit me between the eyes, I wanted to start the ACK-ACK so that every Svengali who had anything to do with this financial hypnosis of female civilians would feel the flak - even to the rarified stratosphere of Capitol Hill. But before we sizzle, let's consider the facts.

There will be an Army of Occupation and Occupational Air Force in Germany. But military personnel will not stay in Germany forever. (It will only seem that way). Civilians will gradually take over. That's not so bad. In fact, it's pretty normal. As military organizations take command in time of war, so civilians must take over for the duration of the peace. But you can't pull military personnel from a conquered country in the morning and slap a bunch of green-horn civilians on the job in the afternoon. If you do, the peace will be a mighty short duration. To be successful, the change must be slow and gradual.

Now don't get me wrong. I'm not trying to tell you that this civilian dish is anything to gloat over. It's not. And I'm not kidding you or myself into thinking that the m t e r s chefs who dreamed it up, were showing any consideration for you who volunteered to give - not to get. If so, they'd have done more than dangle a sugar-coated stick of salary, the size of a barber pole, for civilian women to lap up. They'd have given the women who were willing to do without, the first chance to do with.

This is not an indictment of civilian women. The legions of American women who have done a magnificent job on the home front put to shame every individual who has shirked. But it is an invective against such near-sighted legislation.

However, the facts remain. We will need civilians. We must start the swing back to peace-time standards.

It's not going to be easy seeing these women roll in over roads that you have paved. No easier than it was for the G-I, ex-combat from both African and European campaigns, who refused to attend a wedding dinner at an administrative headquarters here because "my stomach can't take the change yet".

Because organizations - not individuals - win wars, men were drafted into the Army and you volunteered. Because you are willing to take it with your fathers, brothers, husbands, sons and fiancées, you sleep in barracks, eat in mess halls, live by regulation. You submit to Army discipline. You have no more privacy than the boys in foxholes.

You have worked on jobs you didn't like; you have worked when there was no reward but the satisfaction in your own mind of a job well done; you have stayed with a job during long periods of idleness, in order to be there when you were needed; some of you have had important, responsible jobs where you felt the pulse of the war; if you did not cover them, men would have to. No, it's not going to be easy to see civilian women ride in over the highway, after you have had to run the obstacle course.

You are the pioneers. There were many bets against you when you first came to the ETO - that you couldn't take it with the boys; that American women couldn't endure Army Discipline; that you'd use your femininity when the going got tough; that you'd break within a year; and everyone who bet against you, lost.

As the first colonists made it easier for the people who followed, so you have opened the way for all American women to come, now and in the future. You have had the hard part, the proving that women could withstand - not so much the physical hardship, for there has been little of that - but the mental stress which is more difficult to combat; the war weariness, submerged personality, stymied promotions, absence from home.

You have lived under a microscope since you put on a uniform. No other group has been subjected to such scrutiny. If a GI steps out of line, it's the law of averages catching up with him; if a female civilian verges from the straight and narrow, she is only human; but if you break a rule, the women can't take it. They gave you a routine that nothing short of an Archangel could live up to - and you did it.

It's been no pushover, living by the book - for you are just as human and ruggedly individual as the girls in civilian dresses - and the handful in uniform who didn't make the grade, but you have had the will and endurance to set the pace and see it through.

And through a few Non-Thinkers slap you in the face with a sheaf of greenbacks, you will neither let it throw you, nor turn the other cheek. You will take it like soldiers; and when you return to the States, you will deal with such unfair measures like Americans, Americans who have known what it was to be on the wrong end of such a deal. Having learned how to take it, you will be better able to dish it out.

I am not going to offer you a SOP such as a promise that something will be done about it. Wacs, from topside down,

have tried - and to date it does not look very promising. I can only give it to you straight from the shoulder, soldiers. And I know you'll meet it squarely for you are the trail breakers, not the camp followers.

MARY A. HALLAREN
Lt. Col. AC

HEADQUARTERS
COMMUNICATIONS ZONE
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

27 April 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: AG of S, G-1 SHAFF.

SUBJECT : Policy on Recruitment of Civilians from U.S.

1. There are relatively few United States female civilian clerical and administrative personnel on duty in the theater at the present time, and none are now being requisitioned that are classified in this category. Memo, 25 April 1945, announcing policy to this headquarters, is attached. Other than an estimated fifteen employed by the Armed Forces, there are small numbers with the various Federal and Civil Agencies in the Theater. Several United States residents of France and Great Britain have been employed, but on the same basis that the French and British clerical personnel are hired.

2. In view of factors such as you mention, it has been theater policy that ordinary "clericals" and other administrative personnel will not be recruited from the United States. To do this, we have excluded the requisitioning of personnel below the grade of CAF - 7, which is the equivalent of \$2600 per annum base salary, so as to authorize only highly skilled assistants, technical experts and those with special qualifications. With this category there would be less opportunity for them to be considered as a morale factor in the administration of the Women's Army Corps.

3. This type of employee, under War Department instructions, is equipped with WD AGO Identification Card 65-8. This card must bear the legend "Valid only if captured by the enemy" (Cir 48, WD 1945). It is believed this requirement was provided by the War Department so as to forestall any belief by these individuals that they are entitled, without question, to all of the benefits and privileges of commissioned personnel. Another type of identification card (WD AGO 65-11) is provided for use by dignitaries and special War Department emissaries.

4. With respect to utilization of civilian "clericals" recruited from the U S, it is possible that manpower adjustments, redeployment and the inability to hire local civilians in Germany may require future modification in present policy. Should this action be required and lower income clerical personnel be recruited from the U S, these individuals should be assigned to duty in Germany. This would aid in the solution of the problem of gaining approval from the various liberated governments for the movement by us of their nationals into Germany.

5. Recommend:

a. That present theater policy precluding importation from the U S of ordinary "Clericals" continue until such time as requirements for administrative and clerical help dictate a change.

b. That the War Department policy that the assimilated rank shown on ID AGO form 65-8 be valid only if captured by the enemy continue to be observed in this theater, and that such "rank" will be an informal guide only in the determination of what privileges, messing, billeting, etc., shall be made available.

J. M. FRANEY,
Colonel, GSC,
AC of S, G-1

EXTRACT FROM A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER

WACS RESENTING 'CIVVY' INVASION

By Maurice E. Moran
(The Associated Press)

Rome. --Take a pert little United States WAC in olive drab and put her in the same office with an American civilian girl in all the fripperies dear to a woman's heart -- and the temperature will be 20 degrees cooler inside.

Relations between the WAC and their civilian sisters working for various American governmental agencies have been icy because the WAC girls feel they have been hurt -- in more ways than damage to tender feminine feelings -- by the "invasion" of the "civvies" which began in Italy about a year ago.

A WAC technician fifth grade earns about \$74 per month for essentially the same type of clerical or secretarial work for which the civilian girl overseas gets a civil service yearly base pay of at least \$1800 plus \$1188 to \$1980 yearly for living allowance.

There's more to the strained relations than meets the pocketbook.

The WAC is under army regulations and discipline and if she's of enlisted grade her privileges are limited. The civilian girl rates officer's privileges and is her own boss after working hours.

Discrimination Seen

"I don't think it's fair to discriminate against those who wear the uniform," declared Technician third grade Elsa Wendt of Pacific Palis, Cal., who has been overseas 24 months and was in secretarial work 16 years before she volunteered. "The point is, they give less honor to those who wear Uncle Sam's Uniform."

Another WAC chimed in:

"It seems to me if they wanted to do a worthwhile service they would have enlisted in the WAC and taken their bumps with the rest of us."

A third, more cynical than her sisters, declared:

"I don't blame 'em. They saw a good thing and took it. We got hooled."

The army, male and female, officer and enlisted, generally shares the WAC viewpoint.

"I think they (the civilian girls) fell into a good thing," commented Master Sergeant Robert M. Schultz, 33 years old, Mason City, Ia., a warehouse superintendent before he entered the army nearly three years ago. "I wonder how they got the jobs"

Civilian Girls Puzzled

The civilian girls are a bit puzzled -- and a bit hurt -- by what they call the WAC's "attitude".

"I tried everything to get into some branch of the service, but I didn't weigh enough, so I took what I thought was the next best way to serve my country," said Grace S. Westbrook, 27, of Portsmouth, Va. She holds a master's degree from Missouri University and gave up a job as an instructor in Spanish there to come overseas last September. Today her base pay is \$100 less than annually as a FFA fiscal accountant than her instructor's salary.

"So far as privileges are concerned," she said, "we have to be a guest at any officers' club -- and I've been invited to leave when I tried to do it simply as an American citizen, which is the only "rank" we asked for when we came over here. The 'simulated' rank was the army's idea to allow us a home when all billets were under army jurisdiction.

"As for dates, why, any WAC can date an officer -- and everybody knows they do it."

Trying Diplomacy

Diminutive Mary Bartley of Pittsburgh, who came over nine weeks ago, said:

"I think the WACs have a gripe but it isn't our fault. I took \$440 yearly base pay cut to come over because I wanted the overseas experience, and besides we were told it was our patriotic duty. I tried to get into the Marines three years ago but I couldn't."

Then little Mary proved she was a real diplomat by declaring:

"The food's good here, isn't it?"

Even the WACs will agree -- usually -- with her on that.

UTILIZATION OF DISCHARGED WAC ADMINISTRATIVE, CLERICAL AND COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNEL IN CIVILIAN POSITIONS IN THE THEATER.

Draft prepared by WAC Personnel Officer for the WAC Staff Director.
DISCUSSION:

1. The utilization of both civilian administrative, clerical and communications personnel and military administrative, clerical and communications personnel in the same offices has presented a number of problems namely the difference in salaries:

	<u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>MAXIMUM</u>
U.S. Civilian	\$220.00 per mo.	\$745.00 per mo.
Continental Civilian	\$110.00 per mo.	\$372.00 per mo.
WAC	\$ 50.00 per mo.	\$138.00 per mo.

b. The difference in social restrictions, uniform regulations, PX and QM privileges and quarters.

c. The similarity of positions held.

2. It is a recognized fact that the use of civilian personnel with the US Army to the fullest extent has been necessary and will continue to be more so in view of the pending redeployment plans for military personnel.

3. During the redeployment process a number of skilled WAC administrative, clerical and communications workers will be above the critical score and when replacements are available, then declared surplus and eligible for return to the States for reassignment or discharge.

4. It is understood that a ceiling of approximately nine hundred (900) has been set on the use of British civilian women and that the French have refused to authorize any civilian administrative, clerical and communications workers to be transferred to Germany. Consequently plans are being made to bring a large number of civilian women from the United States to take part in the occupation work both between the defeat of Germany and Japan and after the defeat of Japan. However, under the present policy, none of these will be general clerical and administrative personnel.

5. The problem of readjustment of military personnel to civilian life can be better met by a gradual transition than an abrupt change (such as transfer from a strictly discipline military life to a semi-regimented one such as civilian workers attached to the Army).

6. In a recent survey made of WAC personnel in this Theater it was discovered that a large percentage of this personnel would prefer continued duty in this or another Theater to duty in the Zone of Interior.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. The advantages to the American Government Theater Hq. and Army of Occupation of allowing surplus WAC personnel a choice of being discharged in the Theater to accept a civilian position with the Army of Occupation are:

a. Less transportation necessary for bringing U.S. civilian women from the states.

b. Less supply problems, (all are wearing WAC uniforms as basic article).

c. Acquiring skilled personnel already trained in Theater Army procedures.

d. Believe the pressing need for additional administrative, clerical and communications help in the Occupation of Germany.

2. The advantages to the individual WAC are:

a. An easier readjustment to civilian status.

b. The guarantee of a position utilizing the skills brought to or acquired in the Army during her term of service.

c. Create a better understanding and liaison with civilian women presently employed by the U.S. Army in the ETO.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That a study be made of the possibilities of WAC personnel being discharged in this Theater to accept civilian employment in Germany.

2. That the study be coordinated by the ITO WAC Staff Division, the American Embassy Civilian Personnel and any other agencies that might be involved.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

AWL/cja

APO 827
28 Aug 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Colonel Kessinger

SUBJECT : Uniforms to be worn by Civilian Employees with the
United States Army.

1. It has come to our attention that the Office of the Director, WAC, is interested in the uniform of civilian women who are serving with the United States Army in this Theater.

2. The approved civilian uniform for women employees of Headquarters, European Theater of Operations is an ATS jacket and skirt, black necktie, WAC officer's field overcoat and an enlisted men's garrison cap with the US shoulder patch on the sleeve. It is intended that a more appropriate uniform will be designed as soon as procurement problems are settled.

3. In the meantime, major subordinate commanders are authorized to prescribe a uniform not inconsistent with the following items and corresponding, in so far as is practicable, to the uniform worn by enlisted men:

- (a) Cap, garrison.
- (b) Coat, service, with plain brown bone or pressed leather buttons.
- (c) OD skirt, shirt and necktie (khaki or woolen)
- (d) Overcoat, raincoat, optional - of military cut and approximately OD in color.
- (e) Shoes, low, tan or dark brown.
- (f) Belt, leather without shoulder strap, or cloth of material similar to that of the service coat.

As a result there are varying interpretations. The one mentioned above is that used in this headquarters. In other headquarters the following sorts of uniforms are being worn:

- (a) Motor corps drivers throughout the United Kingdom and civilian employees in United States Strategic Air Forces are wearing a uniform very similar to our male officers uniform. It is officer's olive drab color, the jacket cut like the men's blouses with box pleats at the shoulders, a cloth or tan leather belt, leather or bone buttons and officer's tabs on the shoulders. Pink or olive drab skirts are worn and an officer's garrison cap. No insignia is worn on the lapels, but the US patch is worn on the sleeve.
- (b) Civilian employees of 9th Air Force are wearing a uniform exactly like the WAC officer's uniform with brass buttons, the US insignia on the lapel and a 9th Air Force patch on shoulder. These uniforms they had tailored with material given them by male officers.

4. This is a situation about which we are not unduly concerned as we feel eventually an appropriate uniform not identical with that worn by WAC personnel will be procured and made available, and that variations from it will be eliminated.

ANNA W. WILSON
Lt. Colonel, GSC
WAC Staff Director, ETCUSA

Extract, Hq Com Zone ETO Staff and Seine Command Conference (28 Nov 1944), 2 Dec 1944:

".... We had a discussion at a conference, I think it was the 15th of February, on the associations permitted between commissioned and enlisted personnel. We reminded ourselves that the old custom of the service where the social line is drawn is a good custom. It is properly followed in the WAC. It has always been followed in the Medical Department with the nurses.....We are never denying a proper relationship which decency and courtesy suggest. By providing, as General Hawley says, in a hospital a visiting room where a lad from the nurse's home town comes to see her, where she can receive him and speak to him and perhaps have coffee served or tea, without the necessity of her going to the enlisted dayroom or his going into the mess. We can always work these things out thoughtfully, intelligently....."

Extract, B-Bag, ETO Stars and Stripes, 11 May 1945:

"Fraternal-nursie

"Don't fraternize with enlisted men, that's the orders for a nurse. It is even threatened that if we so much as walk down the street with one of the EMTs we work with, it will carry a court martial for both parties.

"When we are all fighting for a free country where all men are created equal, it has a tendency to lower that standard by making a class distinction over a little brass.

"The EMTs I have met deserve a lot of credit for their part in this battle and I am proud to know them. I can't forget that they are sons and brothers of American families just as the officers are. I enjoy their companionship.

"Which is the lesser of two evils: to 'fraternize' with good, respectable privates or travel around with a married man just because he is an officer?

Disgusted Nurses"

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

SHG/CBA/km

9 December 1943

AG 250

Subject: Social Associations.

TO : Commanding General, First U.S. Army, APO 230.

Paragraph 34, Field Manual 21-50, is considered to apply to social associations between male officers and enlisted women and between female officers and enlisted men. Immediate commanders may make exceptions to this policy in cases of relatives or fiances/fiancées, in which cases specific letters of authorization shall be issued to and carried by, the personnel concerned.

By command of Lieutenant General DEVLIN:

S. H. GAMBLE
Major, A.G.D.
Asst. Adj. Gen.

Distribution:

CG, First U.S. Army
CG, AAFUK
CG, EW, ATC
CG, Sp Trps, ETOUSA
Director London Mission, OSS
Military Attache, American Embassy
CG, SOS

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the WAC Staff Director

APC 887
2 April 1945

SUBJECT: Proposed Directive on Off-Duty Associations Between
Commissioned and Enlisted Personnel.

TO : Air Forces WAC Staff Director, A-1, USSTAF, APC 633.

Also to: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, 12th Army Group,
APC 655, US Army.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, 6th Army Group,
APC 23, US Army.

1. At the direction of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, the attached proposed directive is forwarded through technical channels for informal clearance prior to presentation to the Theater Commander.

2. It is requested that this matter be discussed with the Commanding General, 12th Army Group and that comments and recommendations be transmitted to the Theater WAC Staff Director.

/s/ Anne W. Wilson
/t/ ANNA W. WILSON
Lt. Colonel, GSC
Theater WAC Staff Director

1st Ind
OFFICE OF WAC STAFF DIRECTOR, Hq US Strategic Air Forces in Europe,
APO 633.

TO: Office of WAC Staff Director, Hq European T of Opns, APO 887,
11 April 1945.

The commanding General US Strategic Air Forces in Europe believes that the present ETO regulations relative to social associations between commissioned and enlisted personnel are adequate and warrant no liberalization at this time.

/s/ Mary A. Hallgren
/t/ MARY A. HALLGREN
Lt. Col., AC
WAC Staff Director

HEADQUARTERS
SIXTH ARMY GROUP
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
APO 23

24 April 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: Theater WAC Staff Director.

The Army Group Commander recommends that there be no change in the present Theater policy concerning the off-duty associations between male officers and enlisted men and WAC personnel.

For the ARMY GROUP COMMANDER:

/s/ David G. Barr
/t/ DAVID G. BARR
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

HEADQUARTERS 12th ARMY GROUP
APO 655

9 May 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Theater WAC Staff Director.

SUBJECT : Proposed Directive on Off-Duty Association
between Commissioned and Enlisted Personnel.

1. The Army Group Commander recommends that there be no change in the present policy on off-duty associations between officers and enlisted personnel. Any "liberalization" of this policy would work to a disadvantage to the enlisted man.

2. It is further recommended that uniform enforcement of the present policy be adhered to throughout the Theater.

/s/ J. J. O'Hare
/t/ J. J. O'HARE
Brigadier General, GSC
AC of S, G-1

CARRIER SHEET H.Q. ETOUSA

TO FROM DATE SUBJECTS: Off-Duty association of Commissioned and Enlisted personnel.
AWW/ghr Ext 2145

CG G-1 WAC 19
(thru) Section May
Actg Dep 1945
AC of S,
G-1,
Deputy
Chief of
Staff
and C-G
Com Zone

I. DISCUSSION

1. In compliance with the request of the Theater Commander through the Commanding General Com Zone, a proposed directive on the off-duty association of commissioned and enlisted personnel, attached as Tab A, is submitted for consideration. This directive is based on the recommendations of the Commanding Generals of US Strategic Air Forces, 6th Army Group, 12th Army Group and Com Zone, WAC Staff Directors of Major Commands and WAC Unit Commanders throughout the Theater. It simplifies the existing directive, attached as Tab B, defines the exceptions, and provides a medium of control.

2. At the request of the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Theater independent comments of the Commanding Generals were obtained and are presented in Tab A1. Concurrences have also been obtained from the Chief Nurse, Chief Surgeon and Theater Provost Marshal.

3. It is believed that these factors should be taken into consideration in the formulation of any policy:

a. Tentative strength figures of male and female personnel in the occupying forces:

American Civilian Women	2,000
Allied Civilian Women	98,000
AAC and WAC Officers	2,700
American Civilian Men	6,000
Allied Civilian Men	144,000
Male Officers	40,000
Enlisted Men	340,000
Enlisted Women	10,100

b. Although the directive should apply to all elements of personnel in uniform serving with or in the Army it could be effectively applied only to the military.

c. Exceptions must be clearly defined to assure uniformity in the administration of the directives among commanders.

d. A system of passes authorizing exceptions is essential to assure compliance with the spirit of the proposed directive.

e. Responsibility for compliance with the directive rests primarily with officers.

f. Disciplinary action for failure to comply with the directive must be applied by commanders to both parties involved.

g. A firm policy which all members of the command understand has the full support of the Commanding General is essential.

h. an educational program including a review of customs of the service and an interpretation of the directive is essential concurrently with the publication, and should be the responsibility of all commanders, chiefs of service, and chiefs of general and special staff sections.

3. This matter has been discussed with the Director, WAC, War Department and Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, War Department. Their opinion was that the custom of the service relative to social association is applicable to all military personnel in principle with such discretionary exceptions as are necessary to preclude members of the Army and public regarding the custom as prejudicial to established ties of blood and affection. Such allowance should be limited in order to assure discipline necessary to command responsibility in immediate and higher commands. A number of directives have been prepared in draft form by G-1 War Department. However, they have not been published because of danger of unfavorable publicity. It was suggested that Theater Commanders, could appropriately publish a directive without entailing this risk.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That proposed policy set forth in Tab A be approved and published.
2. That proposed policy be reviewed in conference with the Commanding General of the Theater and the Theater WAC Staff Director prior to approval.
3. That amendments to the proposed directive be made only after due consideration is given to the experience and advice of immediate and higher commanders who bear responsibility for the welfare and morale of troops and maintenance of a high standard of military service.

/s/ Anna W. Wilson
/t/ ANNA W. WILSON
Lt. Colonel, GSC
Theater WAC Staff Director

- 3 Incls:
- Tab A - Proposed Directive
 - Tab A - Independent comments of
Commanding Generals of
Major Commands
 - Tab B - Present Theater Directive

DRAFT OF PROPOSED DIRECTIVE

Off-Duty Associations Between Commissioned and Enlisted Personnel

1. The custom of the Service which restricts the off-duty association between commissioned and enlisted personnel to assure good discipline and efficient command is reiterated in principle. It is recognized, however, that exceptions are necessary in the case of relatives or personnel whose engagement has been or will be announced.

a. In all such cases, both officer and enlisted personnel will obtain permission from their respective unit commanders, or in the case of the officer, from his or her chief of section or service.

b. If absent from home stations on temporary duty, leave, furlough or pass, both parties will obtain permission from the nearest unit commander or senior staff officer of the Army component of which the enlisted personnel is a member. In this event, the officer granting authority must be on permanent duty in the area.

c. Whenever permission as set forth in paragraphs 1a and b above is granted, specific written authorization bearing the name, rank, army serial number and organization of both officer and enlisted personnel, and designating the period of time covered, will be issued by the granting authority and will be carried by both parties.

2. This policy does not authorize officers to utilize the facilities or attend functions at enlisted clubs and messes; or enlisted personnel to utilize or attend functions at officers' clubs and messes in any manner contrary to established rules or practice.

3. Failure to comply with the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, or conduct prejudicial to the high standard of military service is considered primarily the responsibility of the officer. However, both officer and enlisted personnel involved will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action by their respective commanders.

4. An educational program designed to explain this directive, review the customs of the service and the reasons therefor will be provided for all personnel by commanders, chiefs of services and staff sections.

5. This circular rescinds letter, this headquarters, file AG 250, Subject, "Social Associations", dated 9 December 1943.

CARRIER SHEET, HQ ETOUSA

To	FROM	DATE	SUBJECT:
Acting	Actg Dep	22	
A. C. of S., AC of S		May	Concur in:
G-1	G-1	45	1. Study made by MAC Staff Director with the exception of para 3b which is not germane to the subject.
			2. The recommendations made by the MAC Staff Director-Section II of the study.

J. M. FRANEY,
Colonel, GSC,
Acting Deputy A. C. of S., G-1.

Headquarters Communications Zone
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General

22 May 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Theater WAC Staff Director.

SUBJECT Proposed Directive on Off-duty Associations between
Commissioned and Enlisted Personnel.

I am in complete accord with your proposed directive on off-duty associations between commissioned and enlisted personnel. Feel that it is to the best interests of the service and the enlisted personnel that this policy be uniform throughout the Theater. It is noted that the two Army Group and the U.S. Air Forces Commanders concur:

/s/ John C. H. Lee

/t/ JOHN C. H. LEE
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

June 1945

SUBJECT: Social Associations.

TO : (See Distribution)

1. That the custom of the service, which imposes certain restrictions on the off-duty association between commissioned and enlisted personnel must normally apply, in principle, as respects all elements of the military service. However, it is recognized that the presence, in very considerable numbers, of all members of the Women's Services has created a situation which calls for the application of this principle in a spirit of sympathetic appreciation of the human and personal factors involved.

2. Basically, all members of the military service, both men and women, are expected to conform to the existing customs of the service, which the test of time has shown to be well-founded with respect to off-duty association. Experience, however, dictates that certain exceptions are both desirable and proper, with respect to that association of commissioned and enlisted personnel of the two sexes. These exceptions are considered to be:

- a. Those involving persons having a family relationship.
- b. Those persons who are engaged to be married.
- c. Those cases which, in the judgment of responsible commanding officers of the parties concerned, warrant a departure from established military custom either temporarily or for an extended period. In exercising judgment in such cases, the commanding officers concerned will be guided by the dictates of good sense and decency and will authorize exceptions only when, in their opinion, the commonly accepted rules of social conduct will not be violated. Under no circumstances will a male officer question or override the decision of the responsible Women's Services officer as to whether an exception is to be made in the case of personnel under her command.

3. Commanders exercising authority in the foregoing cases will be held directly responsible for assuring that the spirit of this directive is faithfully carried out.

- 4. a. In all of the above cases, both the officer and enlisted personnel concerned will obtain from their respective commanding officers, a specific, written authorization designating the period of time during which this association is to be permitted. This authorization will be kept in the possession of both parties, in order that it may be shown, as required.
- b. If absent from home stations on temporary duty, leave or furlough, both parties will obtain permission from the nearest unit or station commander of the Army component

of which they are members; the officer granting such authority must be one who is on permanent duty in the area.

5. This policy will not be construed to authorize officers to utilize the facilities or attend functions at enlisted clubs or messes, nor enlisted personnel to utilize facilities or attend functions at officers' clubs or messes, in any manner contrary to established practice or customs of the service.

6. Failure on the part of individuals to comply with the provisions of this directive will be considered to be primarily the responsibility of the officer concerned. However, both officer and enlisted personnel involved will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action by their respective commanders.

7. All commanders concerned are charged with responsibility for explaining the purposes and spirit of this directive and with insuring that its provisions are made known to the members of their command.

8. This circular rescinds letter, this headquarters, file AG 250, subject "Social Association" dated 7 December 1943.

By command of General EISENHOWER:

R. B. LOVETT
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

4 June 1945

SUBJECT: Publication - Theater Policy on
Social Associations

TO : Adjutant General, European Theater
of Operations
THRU: Acting Deputy A C of S, G-1,
European Theater of Operations

1. The attached policy has been personally approved by General Eisenhower.
2. Request publication and distribution to all major commands.

For the Acting A C of S, G-1:

D. P. BUCKLAND
Colonel, GSC
Asst. G-1

Void do not send, DFB. General Eisenhower gave verbal instructions to General Davis, A. G., that publication of this policy would be withheld at the present time.

COORDINATING ROUTE SLIP
(Staff Minute Sheet)

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

FILE NO:

SUBJECT: Note from Supreme Commander. DATE 23 May 1945

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
3.	SGS SHAEP	G-1	23 May 1945	The attached correspondence is re- turned herewith for necessary action in accordance with the Supreme Commander's notation:-

"G-1.

I want good sense to govern such
things. Social contacts between
sexes on a basis that does not
interfere with other officers or
enlisted persons should have the
rule of decency and deportment -
not artificial barriers.

D.E."

J. B. MOORE, III,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Secretary, General Staff.

Incls: Tabs A & B in Minute 2.
AAMJ/jt

4.	G-1 Fwd	SGS Fwd	4 June 1945	The attached policy and request for publication were forwarded to the Adju- tant General, European Theater of Oper- ations, this date. *
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For the A C of S, G-1:

S. L. HERBERT
Major, WAC
Asst. G-1

*Policy was approved by General Eisen-
hower in conversation with General
Barker 4 June 1945.

SLH

COORDINATING ROUTE SLIP
(Staff Minute Sheet)

FILE NO: SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

SUBJECT: _____

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
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1	SGS SHAFF FWD	G-1 Attn: Maj. MAY	11 May 1945	1. In confirmation of telephone conversation today the following minute was addressed to you from the Supreme Commander:
---	---------------------	--------------------------	----------------	--

"To G-1. I have noted in Stars & Stripes several references to an alleged regulation that a nurse may not be seen with an enlisted man. What is all this?

DE"

2. Please prepare an answer to the above minute for the information of the Supreme Commander as soon as possible.

J. B. MOORE, III,
Lt. Colonel, GSC,
Acting Secretary, General Staff.

----- KASM -----

2	G-1 (Main)	SGS (FWD)	21 May 1945	1. It is assumed that General Eisenhower's minute had reference to a letter that appeared in the "B Bag" of the Stars and Stripes on 11 May 1945 (TAB A).
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2. An extract of paragraph 34, Field Manual 21-50 and of the present theater policy relative to association between officers and enlisted personnel is attached at TAB B. This policy prohibits association between male officers and enlisted women and between female officers and enlisted men except in cases of relatives or fiances/fiancées.

3. The matter of fraternization between officers and enlisted personnel of opposite sexes is now under study with the view of preparing an amended policy for presentation to the Theater Commander.

G-1. I want good sense to govern such things. Social contacts between sexes on a basis that does not interfere with other officers or enlisted persons should have the rule of decency and deportment - not artificial barriers.

R. W. BARKER
Major General, GSC
A C of S, G-1

DE

30 August 1945

1. Ofc Deputy 30
WAC Chief Aug
Staff of 45
Dir Staff
Thru:
AC of S.
G-1

I. DISCUSSION

1. Re earlier discussion (Gen. Paul-Col. Hallaren) on non-association policy between commissioned and enlisted personnel, am submitting two policy drafts.

a. Draft #1 was submitted during the hostility period in the pre-civilian era. It was accepted; then recalled for further consideration before publishing.

b. Since the civilian influx, and in fairness to the women I represent, I am recommending Draft #2 which carries its own explanation.

2. However, I am keenly aware that the WAC is of value to the Army only insofar as it adjusts to the Army. Any policy which raises the morale of the enlisted women and lowers that of the enlisted men defeats itself. If Draft #2 be accepted, it would need a sympathetic release in Stars & Stripes showing the advantages to enlisted men as well as enlisted women.

a. I believe in a relaxed policy charging officers with the full responsibility for good conduct. However, I am in the minority --among both WAC and male officers--in believing that the present policy should be relaxed. On my own Gallup poll (believed an official survey unwise as (a) it would stir up unwarranted soap-box crating and (b) there is no assurance that the expression of a general opinion would affect policy), found the following consensus of opinion:

(1) ENLISTED WOMEN prefer open door policy. Most of them are happy with their GI dates and probably would not take advantage of relaxed policy, but they get claustrophobia with the door closed.

(2) OFFICERS recommend adherence to customs of the service as necessary to good discipline and effective command. Possibility most often cited is the boss and the stenographer situation, the colonel and the corporal. (However, using a civilian analogy, if a teacher uses such poor judgment as to date a student, usually the teacher is fired. There is no rule in the book that says he can't. He doesn't. And officers?)

(3) ENLISTED MEN. I have not felt that I was in a position to obtain a consensus of opinion of enlisted men.

II. RECOMMENDATION

1. That a firm policy on social associations be adopted and published.

2. That Draft #2 be given consideration.

/s/ Mary A. Hallaren
/t/ MARY A. HALLAREN
Lt. Colonel, GSC
WAC Staff Director

2 Incls:
Incl 1 - Draft #1
Incl 2 - Draft #2

HEADQUARTERS
U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

Ref. No.

8 September 1945

SUBJECT: Policy Governing Off Duty Associations between Commissioned and Enlisted Personnel.

TO : The Chief of Staff.

I. DISCUSSION

1. The current social associations policy (Tab A) prohibits off duty social association between commissioned and enlisted personnel, in conformity with established Army custom, except in cases of relatives and fiances/fiancées. It is believed that the following factors make advisable revision of this policy as applied to members of the opposite sexes:

a. Cessation of hostilities, and removal of necessity for individual restrictions which were imperative during active operations. Morale value is derived from relaxation of as many infringements on personal freedom as is consistent with the military mission of readjustment and occupation.

b. Imminent return of AUS personnel to civilian life where social distinctions are not based primarily upon business position, and desire of the Army that the individual transition from military to civilian status be as smooth as possible.

c. Influx to the Theater of civilian employees, engaged in the same type of work as enlisted personnel but privileged as to salary, living conditions, social advantages and freedom of choice of off duty associates. Efforts by the Army to mitigate these discriminations, particularly when they are artificial and not inherent or necessary to maintenance of the military structure, will enhance future Army-civilian relations.

d. Variation in effective enforcement of current policy, the non-enforcement of which reduces respect for all regulations.

e. The fact that no general policy of non-association has ever been published except in certain overseas theaters. Navy Department regulations specifically permit such association.

2. Staff study submitted by this Office, 19 May 45 (Tab B), which was basis of a policy revision attached as Tab C, was developed over a period when the Theater was active and when there were comparatively few civilian employees. It was prepared in response to need for broadening of existing policy, uniform interpretation and application, and adequate means of enforcement. It is believed:

a. That the factors cited in Paragraph 1 above outweigh the considerations of military custom and strict interpretation of military discipline which underlie both existing policy and revision referred to above;

b. That the control system of written authorization proposed in subject revision would arouse intense resentment on the part of both officer and enlisted personnel;

c. That working efficiency will not be impaired by adoption of liberalized policy herein recommended (Tab D).

3. Informal discussion among representative groups and individuals during the past six weeks indicates;

a. Enlisted women favor the revised policy. Their attitude is based primarily on desire for freedom of choice rather than preference for officers.

b. There has been no opportunity to obtain any consensus of opinion of enlisted men, although perusal of "B-Bay" letters indicates considerable resentment on their part of (1) inability to associate with ANC officers (2) preference of enlisted and civilian women for officers.

c. WAC company officers and the majority of male officers favor adherence to present policy if it were enforced. Their attitude is based on (1) fear that off duty association will adversely affect on duty efficiency and maintenance of necessary military discipline (2) fear that enlisted men will resent "competition" of officers for company of enlisted women (3) fear that command responsibility and authority of WAC Detachment Commanders will be jeopardized by personal interest of high ranking male officers in enlisted women of the Detachment.

4. Relaxation of military custom to permit off duty social association of commissioned and enlisted personnel of opposite sexes requires, in addition to publication of letter attached as Tab D:

a. Establishment of civilian or military messing and recreational facilities which may be enjoyed by mixed commissioned-enlisted couples.

b. Suitable publicity in Stars and Stripes and other Army publications interpreting the revised policy and emphasizing its advantages to enlisted men as well as enlisted women.

c. Orientation program, which will reach all officers of the command, emphasizing (1) the responsibility of officers for good taste in choice of off duty associates and high standards of off duty deportment (2) immediate and appropriate disciplinary action against officers whenever conduct prejudicial to best interests of the military service results from off duty social association with enlisted personnel.

II. ACTION RECOMMENDED

5. That directive at Tab D be approved.

6. That IRS at Red Tab (1) be signed.

7. That IRS at Red Tab (2) be signed.

III. CONCURRENCES

G-1

G-4

MARY M. HALLAREN
Lt. Colonel, GSC
WAC Staff Director

TAB D

1. C/S AG

1. It is directed that a circular be published;

"1. Letter AG 250, Hq., ETOUSA., dtd 9 Dec. 1943, subject, Social Associations, is rescinded.

"2. Officers and enlisted personnel of opposite sexes may attend social non-military functions together, so long as they follow the general rules of good conduct.

"3. Any conduct prejudicial to the high standard of the military service is the responsibility of the officer.

"4. This policy does not authorize officers to utilize facilities or attend functions at enlisted clubs or messes, nor enlisted personnel to utilize facilities or attend functions at officers' clubs or messes in any manner contrary to established practice or customs of the Service".

For the Chief of Staff:

RED T.B (1)

1. C/S G-4

1. A relaxation of the social association policy prohibiting off duty association between commissioned and enlisted personnel is in course of publication.

2. In order that adequate facilities may be available for such personnel, it is directed that immediate steps be taken to establish on the Continent recreation and messing facilities similar to those available in civilian establishments in England and the United States for utilization of officer and enlisted personnel of the opposite sexes and American and allied civilian employees.

For the Chief of Staff:

RED TAB (2)

1. C/S G-1
M & SA
Gp

1. Attached hereto is copy of staff study concerning off duty association between commissioned and enlisted personnel.

2. It is directed that concurrently with publication of revised policy:

a. Suitable publicity in Stars and Stripes and other Army publications be released emphasizing:

- (1) The advantages to all military personnel of freedom to choose off duty associates without regard to discrimination of rank.
- (2) The plan to make available recreational and messing facilities for officers and enlisted personnel of opposite sexes and for American and allied civilian employees.

b. It be brought to the attention of all officers of the Theater through staff conferences, memoranda or other appropriate means that:

- (1) Officers are responsible for the exercise of good taste in choice of off duty associates and high standards of off duty deportment.
- (2) Immediate and appropriate disciplinary action will be taken by commanders concerned against officer personnel whenever conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the military service results from off duty social association with enlisted personnel.

For the Chief of Staff:

Supreme Headquarters
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
Office of the Adjutant General

7 June 1945.

Dear Ike:

With further reference to the modified policy relative to enlisted women of the Women's Army Corps associating socially with male officers, I suggest that the present suspension of the proposed changes be continued until you have returned to the United States, and that during your absence General Paul be directed to study the matter further.

After thinking the matter over further, I am of the opinion that the modifications which you approved provide a good approach to solving a most difficult problem. I am, however, of the opinion that no changes should be made until our enlisted male personnel have become more adjusted and accustomed to their restricted social surroundings in Germany with respect to female companionship. I believe that the timing of these changes in policy is extremely important. I should not like you to be subjected to squawks from our male enlisted personnel, and possibly from other sources while you are in the United States.

T. J. D.

10 June 1945.

This is the matter I spoke to you about. I am sure General Eisenhower will wish to talk to you when he gets back from the United States.

T. J. D.

To: TLG, approved.

DE

30 August 1945.

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Staff
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I. DISCUSSION.

1. In view of (a) influx to the Theater of civilian employees who have a privileged status as compared with enlisted personnel, (b) cessation of hostilities, (c) attraction of the sexes which can be harnessed during an emergency but which reverts to normal at termination of said emergency, recommend that the social association policy between commissioned and enlisted personnel of opposite sexes be relaxed.

2. Civilian personnel in many instances are employed in the same type of position held by enlisted men and women, but because of civilian status enjoy higher salaries, better housing, officers' social privileges, and comparative freedom from the restrictions incumbent upon military personnel.

a. No equalization of salary is possible, but--in some measure to correct an unfair situation--military personnel eligible for discharge are given an opportunity to apply for civilian positions.

b. It is aimed to raise housing standards.

c. Equalization of social privileges will overcome some of the remaining discrimination between enlisted personnel of the Army and civilian employees.

II. RECOMMENDATION.

1. That Theater directive be published:

"1. Letter AG 250, Hq., ETOUSA, dtd 9 Dec 1943, subject, Social Associations, is rescinded.

"2. Officers and enlisted personnel of opposite sexes may attend social non-military functions together, so long as they follow the general rules of good conduct.

"3. Any conduct prejudicial to the high standard of the military service is the responsibility of the officer.

"4. This policy does not authorize officers to utilize facilities or attend functions at enlisted clubs or messes, nor enlisted personnel to utilize facilities or attend functions at officers' clubs or messes in any manner contrary to established practice or customs of the Service".

2. That hotel and restaurant facilities open to commissioned, enlisted and civilian personnel be established on the Continent in as much as no civilian establishments comparable to those in England and the United States are available in such area.

3. That appropriate publicity concerning policy relaxation be covered in Stars and Stripes.

MARY M. HALLAREN
Lt. Colonel, GSC
WAC Staff Director

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.

SUBJECT : Recreational and Mess Facilities for Military and Civilian Personnel.

1. Good order and discipline of the Service require great circumspection in social relationships in order to avoid any compromising of relative military positions. However, there is nothing basically unsound in proper social contacts between officer and enlisted personnel of opposite sexes. Arbitrary prohibitions thereto are resented and violated as not in accordance with established American traditions and customs.

2. At present discrimination exists against enlisted WAC personnel. The Navy, upon the organization of the WAVES, publically announced a ruling that officer and enlisted personnel of opposite sex may attend social functions together. Furthermore, civilian female personnel in this theater occupying positions similar to those occupied by enlisted Wacs are permitted the use of officers' facilities. Some consideration has been given to establishing a civilian mess; however, this action has not been taken to date.

3. This problem is peculiar to overseas commands, as in the States, there exist civilian facilities catering to officer, enlisted, and civilian personnel without distinction. There are no War Department prohibitions to such social relationships off military posts.

4. It is considered that designated officer and enlisted mess and recreational facilities should be reserved for such personnel. However, it is believed recreational facilities should be established in this theater where officer, enlisted and civilian personnel of opposite sexes can mix in normal social relationships.

5. It is recommended:

a. That this Division adopt as a long range policy the principles:

(1) That officer mess and recreational facilities will be reserved strictly for officer personnel.

(2) That enlisted mess and recreational facilities will be reserved strictly for enlisted personnel.

(3) That civilian mess and recreational facilities will be established and reserved for civilian personnel.

(4) That recreational establishments will be opened for mixed parties regardless of their military or civilian status. These establishments to have bar and eating accommodations as well as recreational facilities, including dancing.

b. That a study be made as to the type, number, and locations of the new establishments required to implement this policy.

c. That the required new establishments be opened at the earliest date that this can be accomplished by G-4.